THE

RURAL ECONOMY

OF

YORKSHIRE.

VOL. II.

इ भगः

ROMODE JAS

Substitute as a foreign problem.

RURAL BCONOMY

YORKSHIRE.

VOL. II.

Art Service

THE

RURAL ECONOMY

OF

YORKSHIRE,

COMPRIZING THE

Management of Landed Estates,

AND THE

PRESENT PRACTICE of HUSBANDRY

IN THE

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS
OF THAT COUNTY.

By Mr. MARSHALL,

THE SECOND EDITION.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

Printed for G. NICOL, Bookseller to His Majesty, Pall Mall;
G. G. and J. ROBINSON, Paternoster Row;
and J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

M,DCC,XCVI.

RURAL ECONOMY

g 'O

YORKSHIRE.

COMPRISING THE

Management of Landed Eflates,

. ERT QUA

PRESENT PRACTICE of HUSBANDRY

N T N T N T

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS

OF THAT COUNTY.

By Mr. MARSHALL.

THE SECOND EDITION,

VOL. II.

LONDON:

Princed for G. Nicot, Bookfaller to this his lift, Pal highly G. G. and J. Rosensson, Paternoller Pan ; end J. Bonnerer, Piccelling.



ANALYTIC TABLE

errerred)

call will an a part

CONTENTS

OF THE

SECOND VOLUME.

SECT. XV. Wheat and its Management, 1. Introductory Remarks.

I. Species, 2.
1. The Varieties of Winter Wheats, in

Cultivation, here, 3.
2. Spring Wheat has been tried, 4.
The proper Time of fowing it.

II. Raising Varieties, 4. Conjectures on the Origin of the present Varieties.

The Gardener's Method of Selection. Inftance of a new Variety being

raised, 6. The Method, in this Case, registered. GENERAL REMARKS on Raising and Improving Varieties of Grain, 8.

III. Preparing Seed Wheat, 10.

Formerly Brine and Lime were used.

Now a Preparation of ARSENIC is in Ufe.

The Mode of Preparation with Arfenic described, 11.

The Expence of this Mode of Pre-

paration, 13.

IV. On the Mildew or Blight. Meslin not liable to it. Rye believed to be a Preventive.

Vol. II.

SECT.

Sect. XVI. Rye, 14.

Species. Formerly much grown. Its Culture declining. Chiefly owing to the Use of Lime.

Sect. XVII. Barley, 15.

Species cultivated. In the ancient Husbandry of the Vale, Barley was malted by the Growers, 16.

Sect. XVIII. Oats and their Management, 17.

The Varieties now cultivated here.

1. Poland Oats.

2. Friezeland Oats; a valuable Sort.

3. Siberian, Tartarian, or REED OATS. Remarks on this Variety or Species.

Soils appropriated to Oats, 19. Quantity of Seed, usually fown, is very great, The Produce is extraordinary.

Thrashing Oats, 20.
A new Method lately adopted. Description of this singular Practice, 21.

Advantages of this Practice, 23.

Sect. XIX. Pulfe, 24.

Sect. XX. Turneps, 25.

The Culture barely established, in the Vale. An eligible Method of drawing them, in Use, 26.

Sect. XXI. Rape, or Colefeed, 27.

A prevailing Crop of the Vale.

I. Succession.

II. Soil and Management, 28.

III. Manure.

ye delieved to be a tireto

IV. Semination.
V. Management while Growing, Transplanting explained. Animproved Culture proposed, 30.

VI. Harvesting,

A PUBLIC RAPE THRASHING defcribed, 33. The Inconveniences of the Practice

enumerated, 38.

A Variation

A Variation of Practice inflanced, 39.
A new Practice introduced, 43.
Inflance of the flow Progress of Improvements, 44.

The Use of PROVINCIAL REGISTERS.

VII. Markets, 45.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS on the Culture of Rape Seed. Note on its Exhausting Property, 47.

SECT. XXII. Potatoes, 48.

I. Species and Varieties, 49.
Varieties are temporary.
Remarks on declining Varieties.
Observations on the Disease of Curl
Tops, 50.
The Method of Raising Fresh Varieties from Seed, 51.
Remarks on Selecting Varieties from Seedling Plants, 52.
On Selecting Subvarieties from Rootling Plants, 53.

II. Succession, 54.

III. Soil and Tillage.

IV. Manure, 55.

V. Plants and Planting.

Formerly, whole Potatoes were planted.

Now, large Cuttings, from large Potatoes, and why.

Method of Planting with the Plow, 56.

VI. Cleaning the Crop, 57.

VII. Harvefting it, 58.

VIII. Preserving the Roots, 59.

ARCHED VAULTS suggested as Receptacles.

1X. Markets and Application, 60.

X. Produce.

14.0

XI. Effects of Potatoes on Land.

GENERAL REMARKS on Potatoes, as a Fallow Crop, and as a Food of Farm Stock,—compared with Turneps and Cabbages, 62.

transfer and publication of the analysis.

SECT.

Seer. XXIII. Flax, 64.

I. The Species cultivated in the Vale, 65.

II. Succeffion and Soil.

III. Tillage and Manure, 66.

IV. Semination.

1. Time of Sowing.

2. Preparing the Seed Bed.

3. Quantity of Seed.
4. Covering the Seed; with Remarks.

V. The Growing Crop, 67. The Nature of its Growth.

The Necessity of an even full Crop, 68.

The Enemies of Flax.

A partial Crop should be plowed ander.

VI. Management of the Produce, 69.
1. Time of Harvesting.

2. Criterion of Ripeness.
3. Method of "pulling."
4. Method of Watering, 70.
5. Method of "Rating."
6. Operation and Price of "Swing-

ling," 71.

VII. Market for Flax, 72.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON Flax, as a Crop in this Island, 73.

SECT. XXIV. Tobacco, 75.

A Confiderable Quantity, lately grown

in Yorkshire.

The Fate of its illegal Cultivators. A certain Quantity allowed to be

grown, 76.

A Sketch of its Culture, as practifed here.

SECT. XXV. Cultivated Herbage, 78.

The Species of Herbage cultivated. The Modes of Cultivation.

I. Temporary Leys, 79.
Remarks on Clover Leys, as a Matrix for Wheat.

II. Mixed Perennial Leys, 80. The ancient Practice of Leying. The Bffect of Nature's Practice, 81. That Practice now become improper. REMARKS on Cultivating Perennial

Leys, 82.

The

The Choice of Herbage, here, 83. Hay Seeds, until lately, much fown, 84. tor Light, 193

Raygrass variously estimated.
Its Merits set forth, 85.

A Summer Blade Grass wanted, 86. "Ribgrass" in good Estimation, here, 87.

The prefent Mixture of Seeds.
The Management of young Leys injudicious, 88. and Prante,

GENERAL REMARKS on Leying and Breaking up old Ley Grounds, 89. Tenants have not a permanent Interest in Perennial Leys.

They are, therefore, the Landlord's Care.

Grass Lands and Hedges are similar in this Respect, 90.
A Line of Conduct suggested, 91.

III. Sainfoin Ley, 92.

This Diftrict is fingularly favorable out obacidati Machala to the Study of Sites, fit for its Culture.

Its great Success about Malton. The Soil and Subsoil analyzed, 93. Remarks on the Pasture of Sain-

foin, N. 93. Its Success near Brompton. The Soil and Substrata analyzed,

94. Its Milcarriages about Pickering, 95. The Pasture of Sainfoin examined, REMARKS on the Field of Passurage, most acceptable to Sainfoin, 97. The Propriety of previously exami-ning the Substrata, 98. The great Advantages of Sainfoin, on a Soil it affects.

SECT. XXVI. Natural Herbage,

seed in adapted to pre-

Rungwing Ambill.

· Jose Jakan

Transfer

General View of the Subject.

I. Species of Grass Lands, 100. 1. Lowland Grass, 101. Situation. one if the reserve in the Herbage.

CATA-

and action out? stunt . Jene Dies

The state has the single

tion percent on account

on the dead in Johnson Sulse.

124 10 70 asl

CATALOGUE OF LOWLAND PLANTS, Produce of these Lands, 107. Rent.

REMARKS on the Folly of Keeping them in their present State.
Instance of the Use of a MADE SHORE.

2. Upper Grafs Grounds, 109. Situation. 0876 FAS Soil. A ne young have ball

CATALOGUE OF PLANTS, 110. Produce, 113. Rent.

3. Upland Grafs. Situation. ryed in many ! Soil, 114. CATALOGUE OF PLANTS. Produce, 118. and thedges are finish

Rent. These Lands are ill adapted to perennial Ley.

II. General Management of Grass Lands, 118. Objects of the Grafs Land Husbandry, 119. का भने भी , रा Operations incident to it. 1. Draining.

Methods of Removing Anthills.

3. Drefling, in the Spring, 120.
REMARKS ON THE MOLE, 122.

REMARKS ON EARTHWORMS, 123.

4. Weeding Grafs Lands, 124.

Knobweed and Ragwort destroyed, by pasturing with Sheep.

Docks destroyed by Swine, or by Mowing, or by old Age.

Remarks on the Age of Plants, 125.

5. Manuring Grass Lands.

Dung seldom applied.

Foddering on them, chiefly practised. REMARKS on Teathing Grafs Lands, 126.

Instance of Sheepfold being inefficacious, in winter, 127.

Lime is not in common Use for Grass,

A fuccessful Experiment with it, 129. A remarkable Effect of Bleaching with Lime, on Grass Land.

III. Ma-

III. Management of Mowing Grounds, 131. General Economy of Hay Grounds.

1. Spring Management, 132. Remarks on the Time of Shutting up.

2. The Hay Harvest, 133.

to said sings in I. Mowing.

rs,

ng

E.

8.

.

by

by

5.

d. 3,

2,

s,

h

1-

2. Making, 134.

Remarks on Pyking, 135.

Operation of Making

3. Preserving, 136. Method of Stacking in the Field.

Drawn together with Horse Drags. Horse Drags likewise used in Cocking.
Form of Field Stacks. Capped, only, with Thatch.
Fenced with large Hurdles.

4. Expenditure of Hay, 140. Mostly confumed on the Farm.

3. Aftergrafs.

er schuld be angele Expenditure, here. Time of Breaking.

REMARKS on the Economy of Aftergrafe, 141. angula had been anything Eating it off, in Autumn. Preferving it, until Spring, 143.

IV. Pasture Grounds, 143.

1. Spring Management, 144. GENERAL REMARKS, on this Department of Management. e distribute Gride in

2. Stocking Pasture Grounds, 148. On mixing Stock. to the Alegania Remarks on the Dung QF Horses AT GRASS, 149.

On Proportioning Stock to Land, 150.

enighks. 3. Summer Management, 151. GENERAL REMARKS on the Manage, ment of Summer Pastures, 152.

SECT. XXVII. Horses, 154.

Introductory Remarks.

On the Influence of Soil and Climature, Estimated Number, reared in East York fhire, 155.

I. Breed

I. Breed in the Vale, 156. Formerly, frong Saddle Horses.
Next, Capital Hunters.
The Change effected by a mere en the Luce of Rendered

Circumstance. The Horfe Jalap noticed. Now, Coach Horfes are chiefly bred,

Alfo fome Cart Horfes, 158. Remarks on the evil Tendency of . granian da ani the last Breed.

II. Breeding Horses, 159.

Much neglected, even in Yorkshire.

Suggestions for its Improvement, 160. nt holy stressli Remarks on the King's Plates, 162. A Tax on Cart Horses suggested.

The Spaying of Mares intimated.

III. Making up Horses, 164. The Age of Making up for Market.
This Mystery is practised by different CALL STATE Men.

On the Advantages of Making up Horses on a Farm, 165.

IV. Markets for Horses, 165.
Malton Horse Show described. The Purchasers there, and the Prices annuture of given, 166.

V. Treatment of Worked Horses, 167. On Turning out Hunters to Grafs, in the Day-time, in Winter. Minute on this Practice, .168. the sittem of a On Turning out Horses to Grass, in the Spring; -- an excellent Regulation respecting it, 171.

SECT. XXVIII. Cattle, 172.

ALL IN THE

Aish saini gar agarti ingil kika

Introductory Remarks.

The ancient Economy of the Diffrict. A Change effected, by Inclosure, 173. Its prefent State, as to Cattle.

I. Breed, 174-Its Succession of Breeds mentioned. The ancient Black Breed. A Black and White Breed.
The Craven or long horned Breed. The Dutch or shorthorned Breed. The present improved Breed, 176. The

The Effect of Management on Breed, 176. Dimensions of an Ox of the present Breed of the Vale, 177.

A fresh Variety now entering the Vale, 178. AND HIT THE TANKS grand place

The Teeswater Breed described.
Thoughts concerning its Improvement, 179. Note concerning the Improvement of the Breed of the Vale, 180.

REMARKS on the Criteria of Breeds. The Horn a permanent Character. A A Lis Pretentions as a Criterion, 182. The Eye the fafest Criterion of Health and Constitution, 183.

II. Breeding Cattle, Manage XIXX . Total 1. Bulls.

ne sa kalogory as

1257 V

A Bull Show, in East Yorkshire: Inflance of a Gentleman keeping a Bull of a superior Breed, for the Use of his Tenants.

de of the Vels files 2. Breeding Cows, 184. Rearing them. and your round 2. Purchating them. Favorite Points.

Dimensions of a Vale Cow.

3. Treatment of Cows, 185. Highly kept.
Their Difficulty in Calving, The Skilfulness of the Vale Farmers, in this Particular.

4 Markets for Cows,

III. Rearing Cattle, 187.

1. Calves.

Y. Time of Rearing.

2. Points of a Rearing Calf. Remarks on WHATE CATTLE, 188.

3. Castrating Calves, 189. ins their A fatal Disorder thought to arise from doing it improperly. Method of Cure, N. 189. Proper Method of Castration, 190, send I mint to debug

Treatment of Rearing Calves. Never fuck their Dams!

2. Yearling Cattle, 191. 3. Twoyearold Cattle.

Age of Breaking in Steers, 192. Age of Bringing in Heifers. GENERAL REMARKS on this Subject.

IV. Fatting

IV. Fatting Cattle, 194.

The Vale is not a grazing District.
Instance of great Profit by Fatting.
Dimensions of a Fatted Cow, 196. Note on Menfurating Cattle, 197.
The Yorkshire Clothiers buy by aggrangerought kinds and to remember of the

Measure.

A Weighing Machine proposed as an Appendage to every Market Place and Fair Stead, N. 197. donesid on almost b But conduit Caucador. GENERAL REMARKS on the present friests to seemalf. I fee SCARCITY OF CATTLE, in this 198.

SECT. XXIX. Dairy Management, 201.

I. Calves.

On fatting Calves without fuckling.

II. Butter, 202.

A Principal Object of the Vale Hufbandry.

A Wife Regulation of the Cheefe-mongers Company, respecting this Article of Produce.

A pernicious Effect of scouring Milk Leads, 204. Description of the Yorkshire Milk

Bowl, N. 204. The Barrel Churn of the Vale de-

feribed, 205. The Firkins described.

Method of putting the Butter down into Firkins, 206.

Times of fending to Market. The Prices for the last ten Years,

III. Skim Cheefe.

SHING L. Y

The Method of Manufacture not entitled to Detail, 207. The Use of the CURD MILL. The Card Mill described, N. 208. The Consumption of Skim Cheese. The Prices, for the last ten years.

IV. Hog Liquor, 209.

The Produce of a Dairy Cow, in the Vale, estimated.

SECT.

SECT. XXX. Swine, 209.

er established to us

and the second state

The ancient Economy, with Respect to

The Practice has undergone a Change.
The present Breed, 210.
Instance of a valuable, weed-eating kind.
Markets for Bacon.

SECT. XXXI. Sheep, 211.

Their general Economy, in the Vale. Also in the Morelands.

I. Breeds, 212.

The old common Stock of the Vale.
The improved Breed of the Vale, 213.
The Means of its Improvement.
The Teeswater or Mud Breed, 214.
The Moreland Breed described, 215.
Their Resemblance with the Norfolk Breed, 216.
Their closer Affinity with the Scotch, and Remarks on this Connection, N. 215.

II. Breeding, 216.

Time of putting Ewes to the Ram.
A Practice respecting Twin Lambs.
Remarks on the Food of Ewes, at
Lambing Time.
On Trimming the Udders, &c. of
Breeding Ewes, 218.
A General Remark on Breeding
Flocks.

III. Management of Store Sheep, 219.
The Practice of Salving.
Its Rife not afcertained.
Its Intentions enumerated.
Instance of Deviation, 220.
The Practice described, 221.
The Expence calculated, 223.

IV. Markets, 224-For Wool.

Weights and Values of Fleeces, For Carcafes, 225: The recent Rife in the Price of Sheep, firongly evidenced, in the Moreland Breed.

SECT.

na the Medical to

so dies which he

small our of

as a Didney Let al

SECT. XXXII, Rabbits, 226.

Not a Staple Produce of the Vale. An Argument in Favor of Rabbits, as an Article of Farm Stock, 227. This corroborated by the High Rent of Rabbit Warrens.

SEET. XXXIII. Poultry,

Line W. molfborny.

adical may galow be or bathan res on the loud of Energical

SECT. XXXIV. Bees, 229.

The Produce of the Vale is of an inferior Quality. The Effect of the Flowers of the Heath. Instance of moving Hives to Pasturage.
A general Mortality in 1782-3.
An extraordinary Circumstance attendit. ing it. Conjectures respecting this Circumdistrict a sound and flance, 231. OSSERVATIONS ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF BERS. sh, aga nemaka ba ah

THE

A frequency and

WOLDS OF YORKSHIRE.

GENERAL VIEW of this DISTRICT, 235.

The Situation and Outline described. The Extent 500 square Miles. The Substructure probably Chalk. The Subfoil a Chalky Rubble. The Soil a Calcareous Loam, 236. The Climature is cold, for want of Shelter. The prefent State of Inclosure, 217.

RURAL

RURAL ECONOMY of this DISTRICT, 238.

I. The Estates mostly large, 239.

II. Tenancy: Leafes becoming common.

III. Rent.

Depends on Breaking up Sheep Walk. Remarks on this Subject.

IV. Removals take place at Ladyday or Mayday,

V. Buildings mostly substantial, 241.

VI. Planting, 246.

A Spirit lately evinced.
The Beech recommended, 242.

VII. Farms, 243.

VIII. Objects of Husbandry, 244.

IX. Succession irregular.

X. Manual Labor, 245.

Few Day Laborers on the Wolds.

XI. Team Labor, 245. Singular Practices of the Wolds.

XII. Implements, 247.

XIII. Manures.

XIV. Harvesting.

Every thing mown against the Standing Corn, and bound in Sheaves.

XV. Farmyard Management, 248.

XVI. Markets.

XVII. Turneps, 249.

REMARK on Sodburning old Sward, for Turneps.

Application of Turneps, 250.

Application of Turneps, 250.

Method of eating them off, improper.

Net Hurdles described, 251.

XVIII. Sheep, 251. Size of Flocks. Breed.

Instance of a fatal Change of Breed, 252.

XIX. RAB-

XIX. Rabbits, 252.

Great Size of Warrens.
Good Land appropriated to Rabbits, 253.
General Economy of a Rabbit Farm.
Management of the Wold Warrens, 254.

1. The Effect of rich Soils on Rabbits:

2. Burrowing Grounds.

Mostly on the Sides of Hills.

Instance, on a Flat.

An Auger used in Making Br

An Auger used in Making Burrows, 255.

3. Warren Fences.

Sod Wall the prevailing Fence.

A Brook is not a Fence against Rabbits.

4. Sort of Rabbits, 256.

The Silverhaired in good Esteem.

5. Method of Taking.

With the Fold Net.

With the Spring Net.

With the "Tipe" or Trap, 257.

The last, a new and masterly Method, described.

Sort the Trap Rabbits.

The due Proportion of Males.

Caution required in using Traps, 258.

The Numbers taken, at once, very great.

6. Markets.

6. Markets, 259.
For Carcales.
For Skins.
Average Price.

HOLDERNESS.

Not examined in 1787, 260. A Transient View in 1791, 261.

CLEVE-

HINTShough IMPROVIACENT of a

CLEVELAND.

A View of the DISTRICT, 262.

Outline nearly oval.

Extent more than 100 square Miles.

Surface, nearly flat.

Soil uniformly tenacious.

Its Objects of HUSBANDRY, 263.

The Road Team of Cleveland.

The Description and Merits of this fingular Team.

THE

EASTERN MORELANDS.

GENERAL VIEW of this DISTRICT, 264.

The Uncultivated Parts here examined.
Climature extremely bleak.
Extent, from 300 to 400 square Miles, 265.
Fossil Productions, 276.
Subsoil mostly Sand, formed into a Pan.
Soil, or superficial Covering, is a Black Moor, 267.
Remarks on the VEGETABLE MOLD OF MOUNTAINS.
Natural Produce Heath and & Rent." 268

Natural Produce, Heath and "Bent," 268.

RURAL ECONOMY of this DISTRICT,

271.

Liveftock.

Proportion of Sheep to Acres.

Prefent Value of these Lands, 272.

The Improvements which have been attempted, 273.

On the Northern Margin.

On the Southern Skirts, 275.

HINTS

HINTS for the IMPROVEMENT of the EASTERN MORELANDS of YORK-SHIRE, 277.

The Principle of Improvement, 278. The Objects, Wood and Herbage.

I. Plantations, 278.

The Probability of Success, 279.

The Sites proper to be planted.

The Species of Γrees.

The Method of Planting.

II. Cultivated Herbage, 280.

The Objects, Sheepwalk and Rabbit Warren, 281.
The Species of Herbage.
Manures, 282.
Underdraining.
Watering.

An Evidence of these Lands being improveable, The IMPROVEMENT of a Part of them offered to the Consideration of GOVERNMENT, 285.

A LIST OF RATES IN THE VALE OF PICKERING, 287.

PROVINCIALISMS OF EAST YORKSHIRE.

Introductory Remarks on this Dialect of the English Language, 303.

A Glossary of more than a Thousand Words, 305.

flate of inclosively no regular management of erable crops, full, lently excellent to be held

out as a pacterity is et B.T. ed . - would be su

RURAL ECONOMY

to differential bring in problems with the which wears the affect of faperior willy, it

YORKSHIRE.

without notice

already defended, upig the foregoing general breeds. What remains to heldone much

Their owner at mana orders throber in

respect to i.T. A H W register fluch

introductory Remarks.

IN NORFOLK, a corn country, whose husbandry may be taken as a standard for other LIGHT-LAND DISTRICTS, I studied the various processes, of each ARABLE CROP, with attention; and have endeavored to describe them with minuteness. But to pursue a similar conduct, in a country where GRASS LAND prevails; where corn is, of course, only a secondary object; and where, through the diversity of soils, and the present Vol. II.

state of inclosure, no regular management of arable crops, sufficiently excellent to be held out as a pattern, is established,—would be an impropriety. Nevertheless, in a country where improvement stands on tiptoe, eager to discover and bring into practice every thing which wears the aspect of superior utility, it would be still more improper to pass over the INDIVIDUALS of the ARABLE CROPS, without notice.

Their GENERAL MANAGEMENT has been already described, under the foregoing general heads. What remains to be done with respect to EACH CROP is, to register such PARTICULARS, as I judge may be of service, in the advancement of the plan under execution.

The particulars which strike me as being noticeable, under the present head, are,

1. The species of wheat;

If. The raising of new varieties;

fif. Preparing the feed;

IV. An opinion respecting mildew.

I. THE SPECIES of Wheat, cultivated at present in the Diffrict, are,

1. TRITICUM Hybernum; WINTER WHEAT; of which there are the following VARIETIES:

1: " Zealand

- out awns ; ears somewhat large; grain white and full-bodied; straw long and reedy. This fort is well adapted to weak and to middling soiled land. In a rich soil, especially in a moist season, it runs too much to straw.
- 2. "Downy Kent:" chaff white, downy, and awnless; ears of the middle size; grain white and small; straw short. This kind is best adapted to good land; in which it generally yields abundantly, notwithstanding the smallness of the grains.

3. Common White Wheat. The two presenteding forts feem to have almost banished the "old white wheat" of the District—the white Lammas of other districts.

illi

15.100

10.2

L. L.

1072

8

time?

k

E

d

4. Hertfordsbire Brown. Chaff white,—grain red,—straw of a middle growth: refembling the Kentish white Gosh of Norfolk.

5. "Yellow Kent." Chaff somewhat red; grain white I ears large; straw stout.

6. Common Red Wheat. This, like the old white, appears to be now nearly extinct.

Ba 2. TRITICPM

All the varieties of Triticum Hybernum, which I have yet observed, have a few foor ewas, towards the top of the ear.

2. TRITICUM Æstivum; SUMMER WHEAT;—generally known by the name of SPRING WHEAT.

In the Whitby quarter of the Morelands, this species of wheat has been cultivated many years. It was introduced into the Vale, a few years ago; but it does not seem to gain an establishment here. It has, however, been sufficiently tried to ascertain the proper month of sowing: namely, April.

II. RAISING VARIETIES. It is probable, that time has the same effect upon the varieties of wheat, and other grains, as it has on those of cultivated fruits, potatoes, and other vegetable productions.

In every country, I find new varieties of corn gaining footing, and old ones giving place to them. Fashion may influence a few individuals to introduce a new variety; but it is not likely that fashion, alone, should induce a body of professional husbandmen to diffeard an old one.

In GARDENING, varieties are endless; and fresh ones are annually making: not perhaps so much by accident, as by industry. Thus to produce an early PEA, the gardener marks the plants which open first into blossom, among the most early kind he has in cul-

R

æ

.

b:

nê

m

W-

be

-0-

he

has

ind

of

ing

few

nt it

luce

ard

14.7

els ;

not

ftry!

ener

blof-

is in cul-

Professor American

eultivation. Next year, he fows the produce of these plants, and goes over the coming crop, in the manner he had done the preceding year, marking the earliest of this earlier kind. In a fimilar manner, new varieties of APPLES are raifed, by choosing the broadest-leaved plants, among a bed of feedlings, rifing promiscuously from pippins,

HUSBANDMEN, it is probable, have heretofore been equally industrious in producing fresh varieties of CORN; or whence the endless variety of WINTER WHEATS? If they be naturally of one and the fame species, as Linneus has deemed them, they must have been produced by climature, foil, or industry; for although nature sometimes sports with individuals, the industry of man is requisite to raise, establish, and continue, a PERMANENT VARIETY.

Of late, the raifing of varieties has perhaps been little attended to, Transferring those already established, from one part of the kingdom, or from one part of the world, to another, has alone, perhaps, produced the recent changes in the feveral Districts. The only instance in which I have had an opportunity of tracing the variety down to-the Company word to be B 3w Med a bas parent

parent individual, has occurred to me in this Diffrict.

A man, whose observation is ever on the wing in the field of husbandry, having perceived, in a piece of wheat, a plant of uncommon strength and luxuriance, diffusing its branches on every side, and setting its closely surrounding neighbours at defiance; marked it, and at harvest removed it separately.

The produce was fifteen ears, yielding fix hundred and four grains, of a strong-bodied liver-colored wheat, different in general appearance from every other variety I have feen. The chaff smooth, awnless, and the color of the grain. The straw stout and reedy.

These six hundred grains were planted, singly, nine inches asunder, silling about forty square yards of ground; not in a garden, or in a separate piece of ground, but upon a elover stubble; the remainder of which was, at the same time, sown with other wheat, in the common way: by which means extra-ordinary trouble and destruction by birds were equally avoided.

The produce of these forty yards was two

and

and a half, of prime grain, fit for feed; befides fome pounds of feconds. One grain produced thirtyfive ears, yielding twelve hundred and thirtyfive grains.

The fecond year's produce being fufficient to plant an acre of ground, the variety was of course sufficiently established.

This, the fifth year, I have seen it grow in quantity; but the feafon being moift, and the foil good, it was most of it lodged. The crop upon the ground is abundant: feventy full shocks an acre. But the produce of Zealand wheat, in the same piece, is equal to it; and, on examination, I think the grain of this is better, its skin is somewhat thinner. Nevertheless, the variety under notice may rank with the first of the present day. For an inferior foil, it may perhaps be found highly eligible.

It is observable, that the quality of this variety improves. Its color and skin, this year, notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the feafon, are finer than they were the last and the preceding years.

- or productive homeon is too while a distribute

and a half, of prime grain, fit for feed 3 be-

GENERAL REMARKS ON RAISING AND IMPROVING VARIETIES OF GRAIN.

Its intrinsic value, however, would not have been a sufficient inducement for describing the circumstances of its rise, had not these circumstances pointed out, at the same time, the practicability, as well as an easy and speedy method, of raising new varieties, and of improving those that are already known.

What deters Farmers from improvements of this nature, is principally the mischievous-ness of BIRDS; from which, at harvest, it is scarcely possible to preserve a small patch of corn, especially in a garden, or other ground, situated near a babitation. But, by carrying on the improvement, in a field of corn, of the same nature, that inconveniency is got rid of.

In this fituation, however, the botanist will be apprehensive of danger, from the floral farina of the surrounding crop. But, from what observation I have made, I am of opinion his fears will prove groundless. No evil effect of this nature occurred, in the instance above recited, although the cultivation has been carried on among white wheat. But this need not be brought as an evidence: it

is not uncommon, here, to fow a mixture of red and white wheats together, and this, it is confidently afferted, without impairing even the color of either of them.

The same mode of culture is applicable to the IMPROVEMENT OF VARIETIES; which perhaps, would be more profitable to the husbandman, than raising new ones, and much more expeditious.

Formerly, it was the practice, in the improvement of cattle, to crass with other breeds; but modern breeders, who have brought the art to a high degree of perfection, pursue a different method: they pick out the fairest, of the particular breed or variety they want to improve, and prosecute the improvement with these selected individuals.

In every field of corn, let the variety be ever so pure, and ever so well adapted to the soil and situation, the same inequality, in the beauty and goodness of individuals, is observable, as in a herd of cattle; and it is the business of the corn farmer to avail himself of so suitable an opportunity of improvement, by selecting such individual plants as excel in wigor and productiveness, under a moral certainty that such individuals are peculiarly adapted to this soil and situation.

III. PRE-

the Rural Economy of Norrolk, I have mentioned an improvement in the use of salt and lime, as preventives against smut. Here, a singular remedy is made use of, for that purpose; singular I mean as to this District, in which, alone, I have found ARSENIC used, as a preventive of that troublesome disease.

Formerly, brine and lime were the usual preparation, here, as they still are in almost every Diffrict of the Island. How long arfenie has been in use, or how the use of it was introduced. I have not learnt with fufficient accuracy. One person (whose accuracy might be fafely relied on, were not his evidence corroborated by my own occasional observation) has used it more than twenty years, invariably, and with uniform fuccess. He cannot fay that, during that time, he has not had a fmutty ear of wheat upon his farm; but he afferts, with confidence, that fince he prepared feed wheat with arfenic water, he has not experienced a fenfible injury from fmut. The fame or a fimilar ftrength of evidence might be obtained, probably, from an hundred individuals in this neighbourhood,

Its EFFICACY, I believe, is not doubted, by any one who has given it a fair trial; but there are some who, through apprehensions of danger from the carelessness of servants, or from their own absentness, or under an idea that an arsenical preparation is hurtful to the seedsman, are scrupulous about using it.

Whether the last has, or has not, any soundation in truth is, at present, a matter in dispute. The person abovementioned has not, during his twenty years practice, experienced any inconveniency, either to himself, his servants, or his live stock; not even to his poultry. Nor have I heard of a single accident having arisen, from the use of it, in any part of the District.

I do not mean to comment upon this practice; suffice it for me to register such facts as have occurred to me respecting it, and to give the process; leaving the reader to form his own judgment, in regard to the propriety of using it.

This preparation is made by pounding the arfenic, extremely fine, boiling it in water, diluting the decoction, and drenching the feed effectually in the liquor.

In strictness, the arsenic should be levigated, sufficiently sine to be taken up and washed

Service se

ment, until it be fine enough to be carried over in the same manner.

The usual method of preparing the liquor is to boil one ounce of white arsenic, finely powdered, in a gallon of water, from one to two hours, and to add to the decoction as much water, or stale urine, as will increase the quantity of liquor to two gallons.

In this liquor, the feed is, or ought to be, immerged, stirring it about, in such manner, as to saturate, completely, the downy end of each grain,

This done, and the liquor drawn off, the feed is confidered as fit for the feed basket, without being candied with lime, or any other preparation.

If, however, any danger arise to the seedsman, from sowing seed thus prepared, (which I believe is merely ideal) it probably arises from the superfluous moisture of the seed, in this state, entering the pores of his hand, Candying the seed, with lime, would not only absorb the redundant liquor, but would render the seed more pleasant to the hand in sowing, and more distinguishable by the eye, when cast upon the ground.

has given by the to be taken up and

A bushel of wheat has been observed to take up about a gallon of liquor. The price of arsenic is about sixpence a pound; which, on this calculation, will cure four quarters of seed. If no more than three quarters be prepared with it, the cost will be only a farthing a bushel; but to this must be added the labor of pounding and boiling. Nevertheless, it is by much the cheapest preparation we are at present acquainted with.

IV. THE MILDEW OF WHEAT. It is a received idea, in this District, that MESLIN,—provincially, "masshelson,"—(a mixture of wheat and rye, formerly a very common crop in this neighbourhood, and still remains to be so in the Morelands) is never affected by the blight, or "mildew:"—and that the nature of rye is such, that a very small quantity of it, sown among wheat, prevents this frequently destructive effect.

This, if well founded, is a most interesting fact; not only in HUSBANDRY, but in the VEGETABLE ECONOMY. I register it, merely, as a popular opinion, among professional men.

kpolareda ghodi suppinsum e skurroseda nodo elderman encas glantemagask expensivo: novolarebari eldeller secondadi has glassiw 16.

R Y E.

THE ONLY SPECIES of rye, cultivated in these kingdoms, is the SECALE cereale of Linneus; of which two varieties are cultivated in this District.

- 1. BLACK RYE; formerly the only fort.
- 2. WHITE RYE, or DANTZIC RYE; introduced into this country, about half a century ago, and is now the almost only kind which is cultivated.

Before the use of LIME was prevalent, much rye was grown on the lighter lands, upon the margin of the Vale; and, in the Morelands, scarcely any other crops, than rye and oats, were attempted. Now, rye is principally confined to the Moreland dales; and, even there, the alteration of soils by lime has been such, that wheat is become the more prevalent crop.

Nevertheless, on light sandy Moreland soils, rye is generally more profitable than wheat; and the bread which is made from a mixture mixture of the two grains, is here esteemed more wholesome, to persons in general, than that which is made from wheat alone.

An ene epen field fore, bester mee grown in elsert which which which wheelt

One circum Banes, profiling the a worker of the annual to be re-

BARLE, Y.

THERE ARE FOUR SPECIES of barley, cultivated, more or less, in this District.

Common barley, — bordeum distiction, — long-eared barley.

es to the sail chamber half by 10, causes

Battledoor barley, -bordeum zeocritbon, fprat barley.

Big, -bordeum vulgare, -four-rowed barley, or spring barley.

bordeum bexasticbon,—fix-rowed barley, or winter barley.

The first and the third are the sorts which are, now, principally cultivated: the first, in the Vale; the third, in the Morelands; or, in the Vale, when the season of sowing is driven very late. Formerly, "BATTLE-DOOR BARLEY" was a common crop; but at present it is almost out of cultivation. The WINTER BARLEY is new to the District;

and it does not feem to be yet generally understood,—that it ought to be fown in autumn, atold tupday sport observat positiv tedt

In the open field state, barley was grown in the "wheat field," alternately with wheat.

One circumstance, respecting the ANCIENT HUSBANDRY of this crop, deserves to be registered; as it serves to shew the alteration which time has the power of making, even in the business of husbandmen.

Less than a century ago, I believe, batley was not saleable, until it was MALTED. Public malt-houses, and the business of a maltster, were equally unknown: every farmer malted his own barley, or fold it to a neighbor who had a MALT KILN; an out-office necessary, in those days, to every considerable farm.

The fuel, used on this occasion, was chiefly brakes, cut off the neighbouring commons: a certain day of cutting being fixt, to prevent any man from monopolizing more than his Chare.

When malted, it was faleable; and the furplus of the confumption of the neighbourhood found a market at Whitby, Scarborough, and other towns of the District. Now . MR MAN SEVER SO MENT SO THE DIE

Now, even public male boules are unknown; the entire business of malting being in the hands of professional MALTSTERS; who buy the barley of the farmer; and sell him the malt which he may want for his own private use; as in most other Districts.

tains three period florens never left than two, and a protected is it was a following

ed by Lingers - Each dower frequently con-

three perfect grains and a cheward. The pani-

cle, too, verice effect to a contract the rates of Avia, S. T. A . O create veri

LINNEUS includes the whole tribe of cultivated oats in the species AVENA sativa.

The VARIETIES formerly cultivated, in this District, were the "slow oat" and the "HASTY OAT;" both of them confidered as of Scotch extraction.

At present the forts principally in use are,

- grain; but the thickness of its skin seems to have brought it into disrepute among attentive farmers. Mostly single; no awn; straw short.
- 2. "FRIEZLAND OATS." These appear to be, at present, the favorite of the country;
 Vol. II. C and

and with good reason: they afford more straw, and are thinner-skinned, than the Poland oat. Mostly double; the larger sometimes awned; the awn placed high.

known by the name of TARTARIAN GATS. This is evidently a distinct species, unnoticed by Linneus. Each flower frequently contains three perfect florets; never less than two, and a pedestalled rudiment. Sometimes three perfect grains and a rudiment. The panicle, too, varies essentially from all the varieties of AVENA sativa. AVENA arundinacea would be a proper term for it. The grains of this species are thin and small; the largest awned; the small ones awnless; the straw tall and reedy.

The REED OAT may be faid to be, here, fairly in the hands of husbandmen; a circumstance which I have not observed, elsewhere. But it does not seem to be in sufficient estimation, to secure an established sooting in the District. The grain is light, and the straw too much like reed, to be affected by cattle.

The particulars which are noticeable in the cultivation of oats in the Vale are.

The foil.

The quantity of feed.

h

P

0

The produce.

A fingular mode of thrashing.

SOIL. The rich lands, in the western division of the Vale, are peculiarly affected by oats. There have been instances of sowing them, six or seven years successively, on the same land. This, however, has been where the land has previously lain long in grass. The soil, principally, a rich sandy loam; a soil singularly productive of oats; but not of wheat: which, in these soils, generally runs too much to straw.

QUANTITY OF SEED. Five or fix bushels, and even a quarter of oats, an acre, are here sometimes sown! On some soils, it is sound, that the more seed, the greater in proportion is the produce. A prudent man, however, ought, in my opinion, to ascertain, by comparative experiments, the extent of his soil, before he sow, on a large scale, more than fix bushels of oats, an acre.

PRODUCE. Ten quarters of oats, an acre, have been grown, on a piece of many acres. Seven or eight quarters, an acre, throughout a large farm, has not unfrequently been produced. One Vale farmer, last year, fold and sent to market a thousand quarters of oats.

THRASHING. A novel practice has of late years taken place, with respect to the thrashing of oats: not in barns, or under cover, as heretofore, and as the operation is still carried on, in every other part of the island; but, in the field, or the stackyard, in the open AIR!

This new method of thrashing oats, took its rise, probably, from the ordinary one of thrashing rape, in this district (a process which will be explained, in its place); the oats, at the outset, being all thrashed on cloths. But, now, it is common, I find, to thrash them on a piece of plain fward, or other level ground, without acloth! it having been found, from experience, that if pigs and poultry be employed, to pick up the few which the broom leaves, the waste is inconsiderable.

What may seem equally strange, this bufiness is frequently done, at harvest; the oats being carried immediately from the field, in which they grew, to market!

This, however, is less extraordinary when we are acquainted with the market, which is always open, for new oats, in this country. The manufacturing parts of West Yorkshire use principally oaten bread; and new oats are coveted for oatmeal. This accounts for

A CALLET

their

1

th

with that which they bear, in other places; and this was probably the inducement, which led to the fingular expedient under notice.

e

r

k

of

fs

10

s.

el

d,

be

he

u-

he

ld,

en

is

ry.

ire

ats

for

The conveniency of thrashing them, in the field, being by this means discovered, the practice was easily transferred from the field to the flackyard.

In one instance, to which I more particularly attended, the operation was thus conducted. A cloth was spread upon the ground (first made smooth) by the side of the stack of oats (in a stackyard). A boy threw the sheaves, off the stack, upon the cloth. One man opened and spread the sheaves, turned them when requisite, and threw off the straw when sufficiently thrashed. Four men being kept continually thrashing.

In another, the oats were carried from the field to a grass inclosure, and stacked in a place convenient for the expenditure of the straw. In this case, the sloor was a circle of close-pastured greensward; about ten yards diameter; the opened sheaves being spread, in a ring, with their heads toward the center, eight or ten thrashers trod this ring, with a slow pace. One side sufficiently thrashed, the other was turned uppermost, and the

C 3 traw

ftraw, at length, shook off the circle. Women were employed at the floor, while two men stacked the straw, as it was thrown off; and while others were employed, on the opposite side of the ring, in winnowing the oats, with a machine san.

In a third, the cats were carried immediately out of the harvest field to the thrashing-floor, without a previous stacking. In this case, also, the floor was a ring of greensward; — beaten firm and smooth, with stails, before any corn was laid upon it. The waste is little, compared with the expense of a cloth.

The straw was, in every case, stacked loose; to be cut out, as hay: the common practice, I understand, when oats are thrashed abroad.

When the straw is thus freed from the corn, at harvest, and is stacked in good order, it takes a heat in stack, and is said to make excellent sodder. Cattle will sometimes get forward in sless, upon such straw, alone.

But this happens, in the rich-land quarter, mentioned above. And, query, has not a rich foil a limitar effect upon the fraw, as it has upon the hay, which is grown upon it? The hay of Lincolnshire or Glocestershire will

will fatten large bullocks, which that of Norfolk would barely support.

The ADVANTAGES held out, in favor of this method of thrashing oats, are those of dispatch, and the saving of barn room; or the saving of carriage. A person who had a large quantity of oats upon an off-farm, some miles from his place of residence, without a barn upon it, gave a shilling a quarter for thrashing, in barvest; a busy time. Had not this expedient been practised, a barn must have been built, or an inordinate quantity of carriage would have been requisite.

The chance of bad weather seems to be the only objection to this practice. But there is always plenty of straw to cover up the corn with; and it is found by experience, that a little rain upon the straw does not make it less affected by cattle; at least not perceptibly.

d

n

C

r,

e

et

Γ,

it

t i

ill

In some cases, the practice is, beyond dispute, highly eligible in this country; and might, I have not a doubt, be profitably extended, to many other Districts of the Island.

and all arts

will fatten large bullocks, which that of

Noriolk would partly support.
The Appara abus held out, in favor of

this method of thunk for out, are those of

faving of contact. A performance had a

different, and the fiving of barn room; or the

NOTHING particularly noticeable has occurred to me, in this District, respecting any of the species of cultivated pulse; excepting that it is a pretty common practice to sow beans and peas (grey peas) together, under the name of "BLENDINGS." Sometimes "FITCHES" (probably a gigantic variety of the ERVUM lens) are sown among beans. These mixtures are sound to increase the crop; and the component species are readily separable, with the sieve.

lens, were a common crop in this neighbourhood; but they are gone into disuse.

might, I have not a doubt, he producedly

Make, highly charide in this could

carried off, for latting carrier and the feadt ones eaten about the ground, with theep; efficien-

This prefice earns we much the labor of drawing, railing, occioned gives the finall

ally with eyes and laufe in the foring."

winter; gdqfaotNecNourers.

turneps report to grown by the early part of

TWENTY YEARS ago, the turnep crop was a stranger, in this District. Even yet, it is far from being an established crop.

the tion is a line will from food the thought at it

Nevertheless, there are some men whom the spirit of improvement has stimulated to the turnep culture; and who may rank among the best turnep sarmers, in the kingdom; those of Norsolk excepted.

It must not, however, be expected that, after the ample detail I have given of the NORFOLK PRACTICE, much new matter can be collected, from the practice of this District. I have met with only one particular which merits notice; and which, though a simple and eligible piece of management, I do not recollect to have met with in Norfolk.

In the instance of practice under notice, the largest of the turneps are drawn and carried carried off, for fatting cattle; and the small ones eaten upon the ground, with sheep; especially with ewes and lambs, in the spring.

This practice eases very much the labor of drawing, tailing, &c.—and gives the small turneps room to grow, in the early part of winter; and to shoot freely in the spring.

If the small ones be eaten off in winter, the soil is rendered free for the plow, as if the whole had been drawn and carried off. And in this particular only, rests the superiority of the Yorkshire practice: one instance of practice in Norsolk having been noticed, in which the large ones were drawn, and the small ones suffered to stand until spring. See Norfolk, Sect. Turners, Art. Drawing.

the Reviews in sould be not proper a plan soils

ean for controlling fators the management that

I block the their existence that other parameter

Let be not consiste from a consistence of the co

the former and the descriptions are seen that

and a management a suspection

College of Anna and there to Spinishat Ria PE.

To end in the confidence of the end and with

turnelle i kad, io netimer, ets vonturell u

ACAME UN ELECTRONICA DE COMMENTA

the ervisate of an arathetics; we had not total or constitution of the state of an arathetical

RAPE SEED.

THIS is the only District in which I have met with rape (BRASSICA napus—Colesced) cultivated for its SEED.

It has long been the practice of the Vale; where large quantities have been annually cultivated; and where the cultivation of it is, I believe, equal at least to that of any other District.

It therefore merits a full and minute de-

The requifite divisions of the subject are,

I. Succeffion.

II. Soil and Management.

III. Manure and Management.

IV. Semination.

V. Management while growing.

VI. Harvest management.

VII. Market.

L. SUCCESSION. Rape is generally fown on swarp. In the richer parts of the Vale,

Vale, it is sometimes sown on FALLOW, like turneps; and, sometimes, it is ventured upon the STUBBLE of an arable crop; but, unless the soil be clean and rich, seldom with success. On MAIDEN SWARD, as that of commons, or old grazing grounds, it generally turns out a very profitable crop.

II. SOIL, &c. Various as are the soils of this District, it is fown on EVERY SPECIES; and, generally, with a success proportioned to its richness; the specific quality of the soil being considered as immaterial; provided it has lain long in sward; and provided the sward be reduced, and the soil ameliorated, by "PARING AND BURNING." See the Article SODBURNING.

III. MANURE, &c. The ashes of the sward, with generally a sprinkling of LIME, are the universal and only manure, for rape on sward. The ashes, I believe, are principally depended upon for the rape; the lime being rather intended for succeeding crops.

IV. SEMINATION. The TIME OF sowing, July: early enough to get a strong leaf, and late enough to prevent its running up to stem, the first autumn. QUANTITY OF SEED, one gallon an acre; sown generally

rally on the rough plit of one plowing (see SODBURNING); the seed being brushed in, with a thorn harrow.

Sometimes, the tops of the plits are lightly scarified, with a pair of tined harrows, before the seed be sown; and sometimes they are neither harrowed before, nor swept after the sowing!

V. MANAGEMENT WHILE GROW-ING. I have heard of one or more instances of rape being HOED, with five or six inch hoes. but that is not the practice of the country. Neither hoing, nor weeding, of any kind, I believe, is usually bestowed on the rape crop.

One practice, however, in this stage of the management of rape, deserves notice. The practice here meant is that of "TRANS-PLANTING:" namely, filling the vacant patches (with which rape too frequently abounds) with plants drawn from the parts that are overstocked.

This work is generally done, by women, who put in the plants with dibbles.

Plants thus removed seldom fail to take root; but they ripen somewhat later than the unmoved plants. Nevertheless, the practice is highly eligible.

The

The time of transplanting is October.

If the whole, or a principal part of a land, or a large patch,—happen to miss,—the prow is sometimes used in transplanting.

In this case, the plants are laid, or placed in a leaning posture, by women, in every second surrow, about a foot apart in the surrows. The roots are of course covered with the next plit; and a second plit being added, another row of plants are laid against it. The distance, therefore, is about eighteen or twenty inches, by twelve; and this, in good land, is found to be sufficiently near.

The expence of transplanting rape, in this manner, has been found, on accurate observation, to be about four shillings, an acre: namely, eight women, at sixpence a day each.

This expedient leads to an operation which would, in my opinion, be a valuable IMPROVEMENT IN THE CULTURE OF RAPE SEED.

The great objection to this crop, and that which deters many judicious men from cultivating it, is the length of time it occupies the foil. Being fown in July or August, the whole tribe of biennial weeds have time to establish themselves, before winter; and not being

being reaped, until July or August following, they have time to mature and shed their seed.

The grasses, and strong-rooted weeds of every kind, likewise gain, in that time, a degree of possession, which is difficult to be set aside. The soil, too, gets out of tilth, by lying so long a time without plowing.

ONE PLOWING, IN AUTUMN, would remove, or greatly alleviate, those evils. The biennials would thereby be extirpated; the grasses and strong-rooted weeds be checked; and the soil be preserved in tillage.

The operation which strikes me, as being fingularly eligible to be adopted, is that of TRANSPLANTING THE WHOLE CROP.

The method I should propose is this: draw, from the first land, a sufficiency of plants to plant the last land with, and bury their roots in a vacant ground, until wanted.

Plow the first land (thus burying the weeds and the refuse rape) and, at the same time, stock it, in the manner above described, with plants, drawn from the second land.

The first land finished, supply the second with plants from the third, and so on, till the whole be finished; planting the last land with the plants in reserve.

Befides

Besides the ADVANTAGES already set forth, the entire piece would, by this means, be surnished with prime plants; equal in strength; and regular in distance. Hence, the soil would not only be evenly occupied, but the crop would ripen equally. The large and uniform distance of the plants; too; would give free admission to the boe;—even a narrow borse boe might be used between the rows.

Thus, the foulest crop which farmers have to deal with, might, for a small expence, be rendered a FALLOW CROP of the first estimation.

If fodburnt land were managed in this manner, the first or seed plowing ought to be very shallow, aeross the ridges (if any); and the second, or transplanting plowing, longway of the lands, across the first plowing; gathering up the ridges dry against winter.

A manured fallow, a rich wheat stubble, or other land sufficiently clean, and in sufficient heart for rape, might be planted with it in a similar manner; raising plants for this purpose in a detached seed bed.

VI. HARVESTING. Rape is generally RIPE in July; sooner or later, according to the season. It is considered as fit for cutting when

when the forwardest of the seed has begun to

It is univerfally CUT with fickles, by women; who, in the ordinary management of the country, lay it in broad thin "reaps," upon the tops of the stubble; which they generally cut about a foot high, or as high as the lower branches will allow.

In these "reaps," — shoves or open sheaves,—it lies until the sap be pretty well DRIED out of the greenest, and the ripest is ready to open its pods. If it lie too long, much of the prime seed will be lost in the field; if it be thrashed too green, much will be lest in the pods, and that which is thrashed out will be difficult to cure.

The METHOD OF THRASHING (which has been practifed in the Vale, perhaps, ever fince rape has been cultivated in it) will require more description than I can well perfuade myself to bestow upon it. But a public "RAPE-THRASHING," conducted as it is in this country, is one of the most striking scenes which occur in the field of Rural Economy. Contending armies can scarcely exhibit, to the distant eye, greater turnult; nor can the parade boast of better discipline, Vol. II.

than may fometimes be observed, in a well conducted rape thrashing.

If the quantity to be thrashed be large, as twenty or thirty acres, the whole country, for many miles round, are collected. The days of thrashing are considered as public days; the lord of the harvest keeping open field, for all who choose to enter; ample provision of meat and drink being made, for this purpose. A wake or a fair is not a scene of greater jollity.

It is not common, however, for unbidden guests to go to these rural meetings, without assisting, or at least offering their services to assist, in forwarding the business of the day. But to make sure of hands, for the more laborious departments, men and women are previously retained, with wages over and above the spoils of the feast.

Also previous to the day of thrashing, a "rape cloth,"— "carrying-cloths,"— and other necessaries, are to be provided. The cloths are in the hands of a few men, who let them out, at so much a day, or so much an acre. A rape cloth, of the largest size, measures twenty yards square: weighing more than half a ton weight. Hessen is the usual

usual material of which it is made. The

Also, before the thrashing, the rape and the stubble are to be cleared away from the place (or places, if the piece be large) where the thrashing floor is to be made; the clode being taken off, and the hollows filled up, where the cloth is intended to be laid.

The business of the day is thus conducted:
The men are divided into carriers, thrashers, and shoor-men. Women fill the carrying-cloths; and boys hold them while filling. These cloths are made of canvas, about six seet square, with poles sixt on (wo opposite sides (in the manner of a rolling map); openings being lest, in the middle, between the poles and the canvas, for two men to run their arms through, one on either side; the poles resting, by their middles, on the men's shoulders; the cloth filled with rape hanging between them. In these cloths the whole of the crop is carried to the thrashing sloor.

n

0

7.

-

re

rd

a

nd

he

ho

ich

ze,

ing

the

Gual

The floor-men are divided into layers-on, turners, takers-off, rake-men, riddlers, &c. &c.

The rape to be thrashed is spread thin upon the cloth, in a circle, as large as the cloth will contain.

The

The thrathers move continually in this ring; marching with a flow step, in pairs, and in two divisions; the individuals of each division following one another, as closely as the nature of their employment will allow them.

The first division are preceded by the layers-on, and followed by the turners; and close upon the rear of the second division follow the takers-off; who with wooden-tined forks shake and throw-off the straw; which is piled in heaps, by others, with longer implements.

Finally, the rake-men run off the feed, with the heads of their rakes thrust before them; forcing the feed into recesses formed within the ring, or upon the corners of the cloth; where groups of fillers, riddlers, see sec. sec. are employed in separating the feed, from the principal part of the pods, and short fraws, which beat off in thrashing; while others are equally busy in putting the unwinnowed feed into bags, and carrying it to the "pie" or the waggon.

Toward the close of the day, when the first has risen in mountain piles of almost filver brightness; when the field of employment appears on its largest scale; when

every

f

m

cl

in

tia

clo

en

loa

pr

gro

ma

in s

don

fo

fink

in a

mar

is hi

rape

few

I

every department is in full work; and when every individual is animated, and not yet fatiated, with the entertainments of the day; the rape thrashing affords the contemplative mind a pleasing fight; and would afford the pencil a picturesque subject.

The two divisions of thrashers, moving in close phalanx, with stails nimbly brandishing, sometimes in open view, sometimes partially hid among the piles of straw; the clothmen busy and attentive to their various employments; the team drawing off the loaded seed; the carriers, from every hand, pressing to the thrashing stoor, with their seemingly cumbrous loads; and the distant groups of sillers, scattered on every side of the foreground; could not fail of affording matter interesting to the painter; especially in a country where a suitable offscape is seldom wanting.

It were almost pity that a scene, at once so picturesque and so truly rustic, should sink into oblivion, as in all probability it will, in a short course of years. A more srugal management is growing into esteem; and it is highly probable that, in a sew years, public rape thrashing will be discontinued, and, in a sew years more, be forgotten.

3

The

The

The feed is CURED (that is, takes the heat which is incident to all recent vegetables) in the chaff or pods—provincially, "pulls"—either on a barn floor, a granary, &c. or in "PIES" built in the field, for this purpose, with plaited straw.

The form is that of a corn bushel; the diameter, seven or eight seet; the height three or four seet. This large straw basket-like receptacle is filled with rough seed, to the brim, topped up, in a conical form, with straw, and the whole secured with a coat of thatch.

This is more generally done, when the markets happen to be low, at the time of thrashing; as, in these pies, the seed may be kept any length of time; provided a sufficient proportion of pulls be retained among it; and provided the size of these receptacles, and consequently the quantity of seed deposited in them, be not too large,

When the feed has done heating, and a market offers, it is fold, carried to the barn, winnowed, and fent to market.

thrashing now require to be mentioned. The bustle and hurry, so dissimilar to the placid routine of husbandry, which are unavoidable

on

d

O

I

Ti

on these occasions, are disagreeable to most men; the expence, too, is sometimes unreasonable; the hazard by weather considerable; and the waste which is generally made by the over-assiduousness of unskilful volunteers, are all of them objections to the practice.

Besides, the straw and the pulls are, in this case, little less than wasted, being usually burnt in the field for their ashes, which are very sew in quantity, and the neat profit arising from them inconsiderable.

The season too is inconvenient: whether in hay time or harvest, every other employment, however necessary, bows to the rape thrashing.

it

;

d

d

n,

zpe

he

cid

ble

on

It were no wonder that inconveniencies, fuch as these, should induce sensible men to devise a more eligible management of this profitable crop. Yet such is the infatuation of an established custom, that there has not. I believe, been an instance of more than one deviation, originating in the Vale, during the centuries of time which rape may have been cultivated within it.

In this instance, the rape was HARVESTED
AS WHEAT;—reaped, bound, shucked, carried into the barn, cured in the straw, and
D 4 thrashed

required. some services of convenience required. some some services and services are services and services and services and services are services are services and services are services ar

Binding it, while yet in a flexible state, secured it from the waste, by shodding, which is more or less incurred, by handling loose reaps, in a dry parched state, with the pods ready to open on the slightest touch.

By fetting it up in stocks, the waste committed by birds was much lessened, especially that by wood pigeons, which, settling upon the reaps, beat out tenfold what they eat; whereas, in shucks, that which is beaten out runs down into the sheaves and is saved.

In carrying, a tall pole was fixed at each corner of the waggen, and a large cloth thrown over them, hanging in a bag to receive the load, and to catch the shedded seed.

To prevent wase in the barn, the sloor of the mow was covered with sort hay, which stops the running of the seed, and off which it may be easily gathered, or thrown upon the thrashing sloor; whereas straw, being more open, admits the seed to run down among it, and is the cause of considerable waste.

The expense, under this management, is comparatively much less, than it is in a public thrashing;

thrashing; more especially, if the piece to be harvested be small; as sour or sive acres, for instance, which create as great a bustle, and cause almost as great an expence, as twice that quantity,

By an accurate account of the expense of five acres of rape, harvested in the usual manner, some years ago, the expense appears to be 23s, an acre. The same quantity would now, under the present price of living, and the present style of treating upon these occasions, cost from thirty to forty shillings an acre.

By an account, equally accurate and particular, it appears, that four acres and three quarters, harvested as wheat, a very sew years since, cost only 16s. 6d. an acre, tho' thrashed out in harvest.

ar mita		
Reapir	ng three women, at 8d. each 2 o	,
Bindin	g-aman 2s. a boy 6d. 2 6	,
	ng-three loads, at 18d. 4 6	5
	hing—three days in barveft, at	
26.	64 (ust a re vine backling of 7.6	į
dal ca area	THE WHO WHO AND SHARE RESERVED IN	-

16 6

But the faving of expence is far from being the greatest saving by this practice. The VALUE OF THE STRAW, to cattle in winter,

winger,

winter, is found to be very confiderable. The flover (that is, the pulls and points of the straw broken off in thrashing) is as acceptable to them as hay; and the tops of the straw are eaten with avidity, "nearly equal to oat "straw, better than wheat straw."—If it be well got, the smaller butts will be eaten up clean. The offal makes excellent litter for the farm-yard; and is useful for bottoms of mows, stacks, &cc. &cc.

nearly it is allied to the turnep, and how grateful to cattle while in a green state, it is no wonder that the pods, and finer parts of the stems should be acceptable to them, in a state of dryness. Setting fire to the whole in the field is a barbarous practice which ought to be exploded.

Objectionable, however, as the common mode of harvesting rape, in this country, undoubtedly is, it has, during time immemorial, been implicitly adhered to (the instance last-mentioned only excepted) until this year (1787), when an IMPROVEMENT has taken place, which bids fair to effect a revolution, in this department of the husbandry of the Vale.

In this improved method, the rape is all BOUND IN SHEAFLETS, about half the fize of wheat sheaves, with green underling plants of rape, or with long grass or other weeds, with which the stubble of rape too generally abounds.

These sheastess are laid lightly upon the tops of the stubble to dry, not set up in stooks, as in the instance above noticed. When they are half-dry, they are, or ought to be, turned; and when fully dry, are STACKED IN THE FIELD.

The sheaves are carried to the stack in sledges; each sledge being surnished with a cloth or large bag, supported by a tall frame, rising about sour feet above the body of the sledge, which is light and drawn by one horse. These sledges are loaded, that is to say, the bags are filled, by women, and are taken to the stacks, by boys riding upon the horses. A large cloth is spread by the side of the stack, for emptying the sledges upon; which is done by overturning them; so that no time is lost, either by the sledges, or the stackers. A large field of rape is soon get together, in this way.

When it is thus fecured in stack, and has taken its beat in the straw, it remains at the option

option of the owner to thrash it when, where, and in what manner he pleases; that is, as markets, leisure, and other circumstances may direct him. It is observable, that rape seed, cured in stack, generally turns out a fine sample.

One thing relative to this practice is too remarkable to pass unnoticed. It has been an established, and, I understand, the ordinary practice, during many years, of a District (the Egton quarter of the Morelands) situated not more than ten miles from that part of the margin of the Vale (Lockton) at which it this year made its entry!

This is a striking instance of the slow progress, which practices in husbandry, howsoever excellent, have hitherto made, in travelling from one District to another.

How essentially necessary, then, it is to register them, accurately and fully, in the districts of their origin, or in places where they have reached the highest degree of perfection, and to distribute such registers, reciprocally, among the yarious districts of the island.

VII. MAR-

VII. MARKETS. There are no oil mills in the Vale. The only market is Malton, from whence rape feed is fent, chiefly I believe, into the manufacturing part of the county, where oil mills are numerous.

The PRICE, ten to thirty pounds a last, of ten quarters.

VIII. The PRODUCE of a middling crop is four quarters an acre: five quarters an acre have not unfrequently been produced.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE CUL-TURE OF RAPE SEED.

The fluctuation of price, which rape feed is subject to, being in some measure, perhaps, influenced by the success of the Greenland sishery, and the hazard to which the crop is exposed, render it in a degree uncertain.

FROSTS, in spring, when rape is in blow, or in the critical state between the blossoming and the formation of the pods, are its greatest enemies. In the spring of 1783 much mischief was done by frosts, in May. One person had a piece of twenty acres almost destroyed by it. In the beginning of May, this crop promised eight or ten pounds an acre: the soil rich, the crop on the ground good, and the price above par. In the wane of May, the twenty acres were offered for

twenty

Van 1

twenty pounds! a loss of one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds, in one article, and perhaps in one night!

But every crop is subject to hazard, and to a fluctuation in price; and although rape be liable to be cut off by frost, it rarely is destroyed by that means. Upon the whole, it may be considered as one of the most prostable crops in husbandry. There have been instances, on cold unproductive old pasture lands, in which the produce of the rape crop has been equal to the purchase value of the land.

This productiveness, or, in other words, the profitableness of the rape crop, is, however, held out by some men as an objection to its culture, under an idea that it must impoverish the soil.

Does not every productive crop impoverish the soil? Yet who will argue that good crops are less eligible than bad ones? A good crop enables the sarmer to replenish and meliorate his soil, with manure and tillage, which ought (generally speaking) always to be improportion to the recent productiveness of the soil, and to the state of soulness and tilth, in which the nature of recent crops have placed it.

If, in the culture of rape, the soil be permitted to lie undisturbed, either by the plow or the hoe, from seed time to harvest, suffering weeds of every species to mature and scatter their seeds, and to gain an establishment in the soil; and if, at harvest, the straw be burnt in the field, and the ashes be sent to market, rape is in truth an impoverishing crop.

But were the soil to be plowed, in autumn, and to be hoed during the ensuing summer; and were the straw, &c. instead of being burnt, to be consumed in the farmyard, as fodder and litter, I am of opinion that rape, in many cases, would be the most eligible crop the farmer could make choice of *.

stant broader

POTA-

* Whether oleaginous or farinaceous crops—whether five quarters of rape or five quarters of wheat an acre—incur the greater impoverishment of soil, is a subject which is yet in the hands of theory. While the food of vegetables, and the vegetable economy at large, are so little understood, as they appear to be at present, all argument respecting the comparative impoverishment of the soil, by different species of vegetables, must be futile.

CONT. POPPERSON

North the second second

ministration of the contract

entry self-limited to appropriate his fit motion for the most of the fitting of the fitting the fitting the fitting the fitting the fitting fitting the fitting fittin

The short of the first and the said and the said.

POTATOES.

CONSIDERABLE quantities of Potatoes are raised, in the District under survey. Almost every man, let his farm be ever so small, cultivates potatoes in the field: not in the ordinary method, practised in most Districts of the kingdom: not with the spade, but with the PLOW: a practice which has been followed, invariably, for near a century. I do not mean to speak of it as a practice peculiar to Yorkshire; but, I believe, there is no other county in which it is so prevalent. It therefore merits particular notice here.

It will be necessary to consider separately.

I. The Species or Variety.

II. The Succeffion.

III. The Soil and Tillage.

IV. The Manure used.

V. The Seed and Setting.

VI. Cleaning the Crop.

VII. Harvesting.

VIII. Preserving the Roots.

IX. Pro-

un

T

nu

her

IX. Produce.

X. Markets; or Application of Produce.

XI. The Effect of the Potatoe Crop on Soils.

I. There is only one SPECIES of Potatoe—solanum tuberofum:—but the varieties of that species are endless. Every county has its savorite kinds; though very different from one another. To enumerate the sorts, of any particular District, would be filling the page with barbarous terms, without conveying any useful information to the reader.

The VARIETIES of potatoes are temporary, in every District; having their entrances and their exits. The rough-skinned "Rusia taty" of this District was long a favorite; but is now, I believe, with many others that have flourished for a time, entirely lost.

There is some reason to believe, that the disease, which has of late years been satal to the potatoe crop, in this and other Districts, under the name of the CURL, or "CURLED TOPS," has arisen from too long a continuance of declining varieties. Be this as it may, it appears to be an opinion, established here, by some years experience, that fresh Vol. II.

varieties, raised from seed, are not liable to that disease.

This matter, however, may not yet be sufficiently ascertained, to be registered here as a fact. This disease made its appearance, some years ago, with more or less effect, in, I believe, every part of the kingdom. In some parts of it, its continuance was short; its effects have ceased; and are now almost forgotten. In one instance (which I may have occasion to mention in another place), its removal was, in all probability, owing to the introduction of new varieties.

The District under survey surnishes a remarkable instance, respecting this disease. The Morelands are, at present, in a manner free from it, while the Vale is still, in some degree, insected with it. Plants procured, from the Morelands, remain free from it, in the Vale, the first year; but, being continued, become liable to the disease.

The disease of curled tops is seldom obvious, at the first coming up of the plants; but attacks them as they increase in fize; the entire top becoming dwarfish and shrivelled, as if affected by drought, or loaded with insects: they nevertheless live, and increase, though slowly, in fize; but the roots

are

th

SE

m

to

ha

wh

am

mi

foo

the

fast

ftro

they

anor

whi

In a

four

in fi

the e

prod

are unproductive. Some crops have been almost wholly destroyed by this disease.

Where the attack has been partial, weeding out the difeased plants, as they failed, is said to have had a good effect. And, it is said, the Morelanders got rid of the disease, through this means.

The method of RAISING POTATOESFROM SEED is known to some intelligent husbandmen, here. The prevailing method is this: -In autumn, when the apples are beginning to fall spontaneously, they are gathered, by hand, and preferved, in fand, until fpring, when they are mashed, among the sand, or among fresh mold; separating the seeds, and mixing them evenly with the mold. As foon as spring frosts are judged to be over, they are fown, in fine garden mold; and, as fast as the plants get into rough leaf, and are strong enough to be handled without injury, they are transplanted, from the feed bed, into another bed of fresh rich mold—in rows: which are kept clean, during the furnmer. In autumn, bunches of small potatoes are found, at the roots of these plants; varying in fize, the first year, from the hazel nut to the crab. These being planted, next spring, produce potatoes of the middle fize; but E 2 they they do not arrive at their fullest bulk, un-

Where the use of the stove, or the gardenframe, can be had, this process may be shortened. The seeds being sown within either of these, early in spring, the plants will be fit to be planted out, as soon as frosts are gone; by which means the size of the roots will be much increased, the first year; and will, in the second, rise nearly to perfection.

Potatoes, raised from seed, are a miscellany of endless varieties. Sometimes, these varieties are planted promiscuously; sometimes,

particular varieties are selected.

In SELECTING VARIETIES, from seedling potatoes, two things are to be attended to; the INTRINSIC QUALITY of the potatoe, and its PRODUCTIVENESS. If these two defirable properties can be found, in one plant, the choice is determined. To this species of attention, and industry, we are indebted for the many valuable kinds, which have been, and now are, distributed throughout the Island.

It is observable, however, that varieties of potatoes, like those of corn, are partial to particular soils and situations. Hence, the propriety of busbandmen raising potatoes from seed;

of sub-

E

of

th

ine

pr

par

be

tha thr

dou

and

POW

tive

VAR

feren

feed; as by this means they obtain, with a degree of moral certainty, a fort adapted to their own particular foils and fituations.

But it has been already observed, that varieties degenerate: the old favorite sorts of this District were driven, until some of the individual plants barely produced their seed again.

Whoever has attended closely to the work of taking-up potatoes, must have observed, the great inequality in the productiveness of individual plants. The difference in the produce of adjoining roots, where no disparity of soil can influence, will sometimes be three or sour sold. Hence, it is evident, that each variety has its sub-varieties; through whose means, it can hardly be doubted, the parent variety may be improved, and its continuance be prolonged.

g

;

e,

3-

t.

es

ed

ve

he

of

l to

the

om

ed;

Thus, the farmer has another mean in his power, of improving the quality and productiveness of his potatoe crop, by IMPROVING VARIETIES, or, in other words, SELECTING SUB-VARIETIES, superiorly adapted to bis foil and situation.

Every attentive cultivator of this valuable root must be acquainted with the wide difference, in neat profit, between a full and

E

even a middling crop. The rent of land, the feed, and the labor are the same, whether the produce prove great or small. How imprudent, then, to propagate an unproductive kind, when the means of obtaining a productive one are so easy and obvious.

II. SUCCESSION. In the common practice of the country, potatoes are cultivated as a fallow crop for wheat: the cleanest part of a stubble, or other ground, intended to be summer fallowed for wheat, being set apart for potatoes. They are seldom planted on sward; the common predecessor of the potatoe crop, in most other places. It is, however, understood, here, that they do best upon "fresh land:" that is, land which not been too long under the plow.

III. SQIL and TILLAGE. Formerly, potatoes were confined to light friable loams: and the forts which were cultivated, in those days, might require this restriction: now, they are grown in all soils; different varieties being found partial to different land. It is observed, however, that let the sort be ever so well adapted to the soil, beavy cold land seldom gives light well flavored potatoes.

The foil is broken-up, in winter or fpring, and worked-over, two or three times, with the the plow and harrow, as for turneps; getting it as fine, as the nature of an early spring fallow will admit of.

IV. MANURE. Dung: generally long strawy dung; which is set in heaps, upon or near the patch to be planted; previously to the seed plowing. The quantity is twenty to thirty cart loads, an acre.

V. SETS and PLANTING. Formerly, it was the common practice of the District to plant whole potatoes. In taking up potatoes, they were forted, into large, small, and sets; which were of the middle size.

t

0

Æ

h

у,

5:

ſe

N,

es

is

rer

end

ig,

the

At present, that practice is, I believe, entirely laid aside: it being the custom, now, to cut potatoes, into more than one set: namely, middle-sized ones into two, large ones into three or four; leaving the cuttings much larger, than is done in most other Districts; where eight or ten single-eyed sets are sometimes cut out of one potatoe.

The reason given for the use of LARGE CUTTINGS is, that the young plants may acquire, at the outset, a strong vigorous habit, and thereby be enabled to throw out and maintain a sufficient number of roots and branches. And the reason I have heard given for using large potatoes, in preference

to smaller ones, is, that "large ones are more likely to produce large ones again." The reasoning, in both cases, appears to be good.

The sets being prepared, the seed plowing is given. In this plowing, the land is laid up in ridgets, similar to those in which gardeners leave the soil, in the operation called trenching, when it is not intended to be immediately cropped. The width of these ridgets depends on the judgement of the planter; from two and a half to three seet is the usual width.

This operation is performed with a comMON PLOW, in the way in which rice-balking,
raftering, or half plowing, is usually done;
endeavouring to leave the bottoms of the
drills firaight, narrow, and clean. One strong
horse, if the soil be light and sine, or two
horses, one before the other, if otherwise, is
the best team for this work. Horses abreast
are apt to soul the drills. The usual depth
of the drills is that of the cultivated soil.

In these drills, the sets are dropt, by women or boys, at twelve to eighteen inches distance, according to the judgement of the farmer. If the quantity of land be given, and the number of sets be indefinite, twelve inches may be a sufficient distance; but if, as is generally

generally the case here, the quantity of land be greater in proportion, than the number of sets, the farther they are planted asunder, the greater will be the produce in proportion to the plants.

While one party are planting, another are carrying on the dung, in scuttles; either scattering it regularly along the drills, or applying it partially to the plants; covering each set with its due portion of manure. This may appear to be a tedious business; it certainly is a dirty one: but not so tedious as inexperience may suggest. If the loads be broken into three or sour heaps, and these be distributed conveniently, sive or six women will plant and cover an acre, a day, in this manner.

The plow closes the business of planting: the ridges are either returned upon the plants and dung, with a common plow, or are split, with a double-mold-board plow; in either case, raising the soil into ridgets, over the drills of potatoes.

VI. CLEANING THE CROP. As foon as the young plants make their appearance, the land is harrowed, lengthway of the ridges; to tear up the feed weeds which grow upon their crowns, and to finother those in

the trenches, with the mold. In a short time afterward, the plow, with the share broad and sharp, is run through each interval, and the rows cleaned with the hoe. In a few weeks more, the intervals are again stirred, with the plow, throwing the earth towards the plants, and the hand hoing repeated. If leisure and the depth of the soil will permit, a second earthing may be given; and, when the plow and the hoe are no longer able to find admission among the tops, hand weeding is, or ought to be, made use of.

By these means, land may be as effectually cleaned from feed weeds, as, by fallowing; and no man, who has any regard for his own interest, or for his character as a farmer, would ever think of planting potatoes, in a bed of couch and thistles.

VII. HARVESTING. Formerly, potatoes were taken up with the plow; endeavouring to get the share below the potatoes, and to overturn the ridges. But, without great care, many potatoes were cut, in this operation, and many more unavoidably buried; so that picking, again and again, was necessary; and, at last, some were left in the land.

At present, the prevailing practice is to take them up with common dung forks: an operation

operation which is, at once, effectual; and which is by no means so tedious, when potatoes are grown in ridges, as when in the ordinary way, the entire ground is to be dug over. In ridges, the roots are distinct, and are easily laid bare; being open on three fides, with free vent for the mold. The fork being forced down behind them, the whole nidus are at once exposed.

VIII. The way of PRESERVING PO-TATOES, here, has been either to bury them, in deep pits, within the ground; or to house them, in a barn or other out-building, guarding them on every fide with straw. The dangers to be guarded against are frosts and wet.

At present, (the evil effects of deep pits having been discovered) the growing practice feems to be that of laying them in long ridge-like heaps, upon the furface of arable ground, and covering them up, with the furrounding foil, ridged-up in a roof-like form.

A LONG ARCHED VAULT, running endway into the fide of a hill (or the fide of a pit or other hollow) with a door at the end, level with the ground below; with a road over the top; and with one or more shooting

0

ın

n

holes,

holes, fimilar to those of coal vaults under the streets of towns, would be an eligible receptacle for potatoes.

IX. MARKETS and APPLICATION.
In this part of the District, few potatoes go to market, except for sets in the spring.

Nor is the application of potatoes to fatting flock extensive. In this District, swine are almost the only species to which they are applied. Some few are given to cows.

But in the bottom of the VALE OF YORK, great quantities have, of late years, been applied to the FATTING OF CATTLE. They are, I believe, invariably given to them raw; with alternate meals of hay or ground barley: the method of fatting, with potatoes, being similar to that of fatting, with turneps.

X. PRODUCE. The quantity of potatoes grown upon an acre, under the management above described, I have not been fortunate enough to ascertain, with sufficient accuracy. It is much less than what arises from old grass land, dug over with the spade, and filled with plants, as is the practice of the MIDLAND COUNTIES.

XI. THE EFFECT OF POTATOES ON LAND. Various are the opinions of professional mon, on this subject. One asferts that they are great impoverishers of the soil; that they are burtful to the corn, and ruinous to the grass, which succeeds them. Another is clearly of opinion, that they are friendly to corn, and not enemies to grass.

The dispute may, perhaps, be settled, satis-

factorily, in this manner.

The potatoe contains, indisputably, a great quantity of nourishment; and is therefore, perhaps, as indisputably, a great exhauster of the soil.

But the quantity of vegetable nourishment carried off, in the potatoe crop, is not the only cause of exhaustion: it is notorious to common observation, that this crop leaves the soil in a singularly friable fertile state; causing an abundant produce of the crop which succeeds it.

If, taking the advantage of this prodigality of the foil, the husbandman keeps cropping it, year after year, with corn,—and, when it will no longer answer his unreasonable expectations, lays it down to grass,—it is no wonder that it should be unproductive: for having lavished all its riches on an ungrateful occupier, it is of course reduced to the extreme of poverty.

not Monior built

On the contrary,—if, after a crop of potatoes well dunged for, only one or two crops of corn be taken, and the land laid down to grass, while yet in a state of fertility, the potatoe crop is, to vulgar apprehension at least, friendly to the crops which succeed it.

Hence it follows, that land which has been cropped with potatoes should, presently afterwards, be laid down to grass; or should be timely replenished, with a quantity of manure, proportioned to the degree of exhaustion it has undergone.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The value of POTATOES as a FALLOW CROP, and as an article of FOOD FOR CATTLE, compared with TURNEPS and CABBAGES for the same purposes, may be considered thus:

Potatoes are more nutritious, and, in the opinion of those who have used them, fat cattle much quicker, than either turneps or cabbages. Potatoes, too, being secured from the severities of winter, are a more certain article of fatting, than turneps or cabbages; both of which are liable to perish, under an alternacy of frost and thaw; and the turnep, more particularly,

ticularly, is locked up, or rendered difficult to be come at, during a continuance of snow or frost. Turneps and cabbages, if they outweather the severities of winter, occupy the soil in the spring, when it is wanted to be prepared for the succeeding crop; while potatoes, if properly laid up, are a food which may be continued without inconveniency, until the cattle be finished, or the grass has acquired the requisite bite for finishing them in the field.

On the other hand, potatoes are a disagreeable crop to cultivate: the planting is a tedious dirty business; and taking them up, may be called the filthiest work of husbandry; especially in a wet autumn; and still more especially, on a tender tenacious soil: while, upon weak thin land, the extraordinary quantity of manure, which is requisite, renders them impracticable to be cultivated, on a large scale, in ordinary situations.

Upon the whole, it appears to be evident, from the information I am at prefent in possession of, that the three crops under consideration are each of them superiorly eligible, when they are cultivated on the soils,
to which they are peculiarly, and respectively,
adapted.

A strong tenacious soil is equally unfit for potatoes and turneps, while it is singularly adapted to CABBAGES.

Light, shallow, unproductive soils are equally unfit for potatoes, and cabbages; while, with good husbandry, TURNEPS may be grown on them with advantage.

Rich, found, deep, fandy loams are acceptable to the three. But the POTATOE appears to be possessed of some superior properties, which render it, at least, an object of experiment, in CLEAN RICH SOILS, as a fallow crop on a large scale, and as a food of farm stock.

23.

F L A X.

WITHIN the last twenty years, a considerable quantity of flax has been grown, in the Vale. The richer parts of it are not ill adapted to this crop; but whether these parts are now gone over, or whether the restrictions of landlords have checked the spirit

of

q

tic

of cultivation, the culture of it is, now, evidently on the decline.

The flax crop, however, being confined to a few individual Districts, it may be proper to give the outline of its management, in this; although it cannot here be called a staple crop. I will just mention,

- 1. The Species cultivated.
- 2. Soil and Succession.
- 3. Soil Process and Manure.
- 4. Semination.
- 5. Vegetating Process.
- 6. Management of the Produce.
- 7. Markets.

I. SPECIES. We have only one SPECIES of cultivated flax—linum usitatissimum.—The variety, cultivated here, is the blue, blow, or lead-coloured flax—provincially, "BLEALINE."

II. SOIL and SUCCESSION. Flax requires a RICH DRY SOIL. Deep fat fandy loam is perhaps the only foil, on which it is here cultivated with advantage.

OLD GRASS LAND, bearing this description, is considered as the properest matrix for line. It is not unfrequently, however, sown on ARABLE LAND; and, when the soil is in heart,

Vol. II. F dry

dry, friable, and free from weeds, with good, fuccess.

III. TILLAGE and MANURE. The soil process generally confifts of a fingle plowing, whether of sward or of wheat stubble.

In the latter case, however, it is mostly bad management. If line be sown on old corn-land, it ought, in general, to be cleaned from weeds, and rendered perfettly friable, by a well worked FALLOW.

MANURE is, I believe, feldom, if ever, fet on, immediately for the line crop.

IV. SEMINATION. 1. The TIME OF sowing, May. 2. The PREPARATION OF THE SOIL. Much depends on the state of the foil at the time of fowing. It should neither be very wet nor dry; and the furface ought to be made as fine as that of a garden bed. Not a clod the fize of an egg should 3. QUANTITY OF SEED, be left unbroken. 4. COVERING THE two bushels an acre. SEED. Sometimes, the furface is raked (after being first harrowed) with garden or hay rakes. If, at the same time, the clods and other obstructions, which could not easily be reduced, were drawn into the interfurrows, the operation would be still more complete.

A light

a

b

p

he

fer

ne

Wi

At

of.

far

itfe

A light hand roller, used between the final harrowing and the raking, would affift much in this intention.

V. The VEGETATING PROCESS depends, chiefly, on careful weeding; an operation which ought to be performed, with great scrupulousness. Hence, land which is sown with flax should be made as free from weeds as possible; otherwise, the expence of weeding, or the injury to the crop, becomes considerable.

If, through a droughty feafon, the plants come up in two crops; or if, by any other accident, or by mismanagement, the plants be too thin upon the ground, the crop is irreparably injured.

t

F

F

of

d

ce

n

1d

D,

HE

ter

ay

nd

be

ws,

ete. ght The nature of flax is such, that where it has room at the root, or whenever it gets its head above the plants which surround it, it sends out side branches, and loses, in a great measure, its upward tendency. But its goodness, as a crop, depends on its running up, with one single stalk, from the root to the seed. At whatever beight it ramises, there the length of line terminates. The branches are necessarily worked off in dressing; and the stem itself, unless it bear a due proportion to the

F 2

bulk

bulk of the crop, is likewise worked out among the refuse.

Hence, the necessity of having an EVEN, FULL CROP. Clods, before the sowing, by making the seeds glance in falling, prevent the surface from being evenly seeded; and those which remain, when the seeds are in the ground, prevent them from rising regularly. The infant plants, unable to pierce the clod, form themselves in a circle round it, leaving a vacancy in the center, savorable to their early ramification.

This being the nature of the plant, a fecond coming up feldom rifes to profit; for, being overgrown by the spreading plants of the first crop, it remains weak, short, and underling, and, at pulling-time, is left standing upon the land. Thus, by a droughty seedtime, the entire crop may be spoiled.

Nor is drought the only enemy of flax: it is liable to injury from fpring frosts; and is formetimes attacked, even when it is five or fix inches high, by small white slugs; frequently stripping off the leaves to the top, which, bending down with their weight, they will sometimes draw into the ground; thus in part checking, and in part destroying the plants.

f

C

0

di

of

in ur

gr

ga

fo

If, at the time of weeding, a piece of flax do not promise fair for a crop, it is always bad management to bestow upon it further labor and expence. A crop of turneps, or of rape will generally pay much better, than such a crop of flax.

VI. MANAGEMENT OF THE PRO-DUCE. 1. The TIME OF HARVEST, in this climature, is generally the latter end of July, or the beginning of August.

e

d

e

ıd

g

·ft

g,

he

he

it

lis

OF

re-

op,

ney

hus

the

If,

2. CRITERIA OF RIPENESS. If the crop be intended for line of the first quality, the time of pulling is when the feeds are fully formed, but not yet ripe. If the feed be suffered to mature, the quality of the flax is lowered; the filaments are harsh, and the cloth, made from them, will not take a good color in whitening.

3. The "PULLING" is done by laying hold of the full-fized plants, near the top, and drawing them up, or rather breaking them off, by the roots. One hand is used in pulling, while the other receives the handfuls; until as much is collected, as both hands can grasp. Some short underling plants are then gathered for a band, with which a sheaflet is formed. The the merrine street, which are a suite and

plates to ser F 3 House on 4. Thefe

4. These sheassets are collected into heaps, and immediately taken to the WATERING PIT, in which they are completely immerged; first by treading, and afterwards by loading them with sods, or other heavy materials.

The immersion is, or ought to be, carefully attended to; for that which happens to be exposed, above the surface of the water,

is materially injured.

The "steeping" is continued a longer or shorter time, according to the weather and other circumstances. It ought to lie, until it be sufficiently tender, without being rotten; but to catch this state requires a nicety of judgement, which can be learnt from practice, only. It generally lies about ten days in steep; sometimes a fortnight.

5. From the "line pit" it is carried to the "RATING GROUND;"—a piece of unbroken aftergrass, where the sheaslets are untied, and the flax spread thin upon the grass. It is calculated, that a full crop ought to cover as much ground as it grew upon. Here it lies until it be sufficiently "rated;" namely, until the more woodlike substance of the stems will separate, freely, from the silaments or flaxen fibres, while these remain yet untainted; therefore the length of time of rating, like that

that of steeping, depends much on the weather, and can be ascertained, only, by the daily observation of a person, whose judgement has been matured, by long experience,

If, when it reaches this state, the weather be such, that it will not dry, as it lies upon the grass, it is set upon its butts, in parcels resembling sugar loaves, or large untied gaits. When dry, it is laid up, in a barn, or other convenient place, to be "swingled," when leisure and conveniency will permit.

6. The "swingling"—(and, generally, the "fleeping" and the "rating")—is done by men who make a business of it; travelling from place to place, wherever flax is under cultivation.

d

t

+

y

-

n

ie

en

nd

as

es

n-

ns

X-

d;

ke

nat

The operation of swingling is that of separating the woody substance from the filarments. To effect this, the rough stubborn stems are mangled in a "break;" an instrument which breaks the brittle substance of the stem — provincially, the "bun"—into fragments, without separating them from the filaments. The separation is effected by beating, or rather bewing the mangled stems against a "swingling stock"— (an upright stout board or slab) with a "swingle hand"—or wooden broad-axe; the swingler, from F 4

time to time, drawing out the tow, or short broken filaments, by means of a "footheckle"—(resembling the tools of the slax-dressers);—and thus using, alternately, the swingle-hand and the heckle, proceeds, until the line be rendered fit for the flax-dresser; namely, until the principal part of the fragments—provincially, "shive" or shivers,—and the principal part of the tow or short filaments, be extricated; when the flax is folded up into bundles for sale.

The swingling is done, by the stone, at a price proportioned to the length and stubbornness of the crop. Flax, which is short or tough, requires much more labor, than that which is longer, or from which the shivers part freely. From eighteenpence to two shillings, a stone, with board and lodging, is given for swingling: about twentypence is the common price. The work is very laborious.

VII. MARKETS. A manufactory of coarse linen being carried on in the Vale, a market is always at hand. The price of rough flax varies, with foreign markets, and its intrinsic quality. Seven to eight shillings a stone (of sourteen pounds) may, I believe,

be confidered as a medium price. From thirty to forty stones, an acre, a middling crop.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FLAX AS A CROP, IN ENGLAND.

From this sketch of the culture and management of flax, it appears, that the goodness of the crop depends in some measure upon its length; and this upon its evenness and closeness upon the ground. The stems should be tall, straight, and slender. Three feet high is a good length of stem; and the thickness of a crow quill a good thickness. A fine stalk affords more line, and sewer shivers, than a thick one does. A tall, thickset crop is therefore desirable.

But, unless the LAND BE GOOD, a thick crop cannot attain a sufficient length of stem. Hence, the folly of sowing flax, on land that is unfit for it.

S

S

of

a

of

d

zs

e,

20

Nevertheless, with a SUITABLE SOIL, a sufficiency of seed, evenly distributed, and a favorable season, siax may turn out a very profitable crop.

The flax crop, however, has its DISAD-VANTAGES: it interferes with harvest, and is generally believed to be a great exhauster of the soil, especially when its seed is suffered to mature *.

Hence, its cultivation, on a large scale, ought to be confined to RICH GRASSLAND DISTRICTS, where harvest is a secondary object, and where its exhaustion may be rather favorable, than hurtful, to succeeding arable crops; by checking the too great rankness of rich, fresh-broken ground,

It is also evident, from the foregoing outline, that much judgement is requisite to the right-ordering of flax. No man, therefore, ought to attempt its cultivation, on a large scale, until he has himself studied the various processes, maturely, in a District where it is cultivated, or has procured, from such a country, a person who is enured to them, by long practice,

But no prudent man will put himself to either of these inconveniencies, before he has tried, by small EXPERIMENTS, whether his soil be sufficiently AFFECTED BY FLAX, to ensure, under proper management, and a good season, a moral certainty of a CROP.

^{*} In this case, the sheassets are set up in stooks, in the field, and, when dry, are carried to the barn, thrashed, rated, sent to the watering pit, and treated as prime slax.

24.

TOBACCO.

SOME YEARS ago (mostly in the year 1782) large patches of tobacco, together amounting to many acres, were grown, in this Vale: and, in the Vale of York, a still greater quantity was cultivated.

In this District, it did not excite the notice of legal authority: in the richer parts of the Vale, where the greatest quantity was raised, it was cured, and manusactured, by a man who had formerly been employed, upon the tobacco plantations of America; and who not only cured it properly, but gave it the proper cut, and finally prepared it for the pipe and pouch.

But, in the Vale of York, the cultivators of it met with less favorable circumstances. Their tobacco was publicly burnt, and themfelves severely fined, and imprisoned. Penalties, it was said, were laid to the amount of thirty thousand pounds *.

This

^{*} The penalty, I believe, is tol. a rod, or 1600l. an acre!

This was enough to put a stop to the illegal cultivation of tobacco. But, perhaps rather unfortunately, it has likewise put a stop to the cultivation of that limited quantity, which the law allows to be planted, for the purposes of "physic and chirurgy."

The quantity of land allowed to be cultivated for these purposes is, I believe, HALF A ROD, which is full FIFTEEN SQUARE YARDS of ground; a patch of ground sufficient, under proper management, to raise tobacco enough, for all the medical purposes of a farm house; in which it is, on many occasions, useful. In cutaneous disorders of cattle and sheep, it is universally applied.

I will, therefore, just set down such particulars, respecting its cultivation in this neighbourhood, as I collected in the autumn of 1782. I had not an opportunity of seeing the plants on the ground.

The SPECIES was probably NICOTIANA rustica, the ENGLISH TOBACCO; so called from the circumstance of its being the first species cultivated in England.

The feeds were procured at the feed shops, and handed about, from one cultivator to another.

I william in The

The feed-bed, as rich and fine as possible.

The time of fowing, as foon as the weather became warm enough, to make it vegetate: mostly, in April.

When the feedling plants were strong enough to bear removing, they were transplanted from the feed-bed, to the patch on which they were intended to stand.

In the practice of one, they were planted out in the quincunx manner, a foot afunder: in that of another, in rows, two feet apart, and one foot afunder in the rows.

In both cases, they were carefully boed, and kept free from weeds, during the summer.

In autumn, when the flowers began to drop off, they were cut and dried in the shade.

When dry, the leaves were picked off, and pressed down close, in casks or other vessels.

The spring of 1782 being late, the plants did not, upon weak soils, reach maturity before the frosts began to set in. Hence, a rich forcing soil seems to be necessary to the culture of tobacco, in this climate.

The vegetation, however, may be greatly forwarded, by forcing the feedling plants, in a stove or hotbed, and transplanting them out, as soon as the frosts of spring are over.

The West of West Street and Control of the Control

25.

amateure di basan la educação de recetara

CULTIVATED HERBAGE.

THE SPECIES of HERBAGE, cultivated in this District, for the purposes of hay and pasturage, are,

Clover-trifolium pratense-red clover *.

White clover - trifolium repens - white clover +.

Trefoil—medicago lupulina—yellow clover, or trefoil, or nonfuch.

Ryegrass-lolium perenne-raygrass.

Hay-feeds-holcus lanatus-foftgrafs.

Rib-grass-plantago lanceolata-plantain.

Cinquefoil-bedyfarum onobrychis-fainfoin.

These species are cultivated, separately, or mixed, as soils and circumstances point out.

The DURATION of the intended ley is the first

^{*} RED CLOVER; a cultivated variety of the MEADOW TREFOIL. See NAT. HERBAGE.

[†] WHITE CLOVER; a cultivated variety of the CREEP-ING TREFOIL.

first thing considered; therefore, the principal division of the subject is into

I. Temporary leys.

II. Perennial leys.

III. Sainfoin ley.

I. TEMPORARY LEYS. The annual ley, which is now common in most parts of the kingdom, and the biennial ley, which is prevalent in Norfolk, are almost equally strangers in this District.

Fallowing for wheat is still a common practice, here. Clover stubbles are seldom used as matrices for that crop. An ill-grounded notion prevails, that wheat after clover breeds quicks!

If land be stocked with couch, when the clover is sown, the succeeding wheat crop, no doubt, by occupying the soil so long with only a single plowing, increases the quantity. There is no worse management than sowing wheat on a foul clover ley; but this is no argument against ANNUAL LEYS. If the land be clean, when the clover seed is sown, it will as soon breed sugar canes as quicks.

In a grass land country, however, clover leys are less wanted than tillage; and, in the cooler better-soiled parts of the Vale, they may, perhaps, without much impropriety, be dispensed

dispensed with. But, on the drier thinfoiled lands, which lie upon the marginal heights, temporary leys would be found far preferable, to the unproductive "meadows," which now occupy a confiderable part of their furface. The Norfolk system of husbandry appears, to me, to be fingularly well adapted to the lands of the "high towns;" the more productive parts of which ought not, in my opinion, to be permitted to bear more than two crops of grain, nor two crops of grass, fucceffively.

II. MIXED PERENNIAL LEYS. Formerly, in this as in other Districts, arable land was laid to grass, by the mere cessation of plowing. When land refused to produce corn any longer, it was permitted to lie down to rest; or, in other words, to lie waste. For feveral years, it produced nothing but weeds; and these, of course, of the leanest kind. The wild birds were its only occupiers. At length, however, the graffes, by some mysterious process of nature, would begin to make their appearance. But their progress was flow: it was twenty years, perhaps, before a full crop of them was produced.

Before the cultivation of graffes was known, in this Island, such barbarous manage-

Lilberick

ment

tl

th

bi

PI

for

ffi

ment was excusable; but how this and other counties could continue it, more than half a century, after the cultivation of them was fully established, in a county not far distant from them (Norfolk), is a matter of some astonishment. Thirty years ago, the cultivated grasses were strangers in the Vale. The production of perennial leys was left wholly to nature; and, even yet, there are some few individuals, who remain bigots to Nature's practice.

It is, no doubt, a fact, as notorious as it is interesting, that all the charming old grass lands, with which this neighbourhood at present abounds, are of NATURE'S LEYING. For richness and variety of herbage (as will appear in the next section) it is no where, perhaps, exceeded. It is also notorious, that there has been very little, if any, well herbaged meadow produced, in this District, through the means of artificial grasses.

Striking, however, as these facts may be, they only afford matter of argument, do not bring proof, against the CULTIVATION of PERENNIAL LEYS.

If a foil already exhausted by corn crops, and foul through a want of tillage, be rendered still fouler, by having the seeds of weeds under Vol. II. G the

the denomination of "hay-seeds," fown over it; and if, added to this, the weedy crop, which such management must necessarily afford, be mown, year after year, and the produce carried off, it is no wonder that the sward, instead of improving by age, should annually go off, and that the soil, at length, should require to be given up again to the plow.

On the contrary, if a foil, naturally suited to grass, in good heart, and thoroughly cleansed, be sown with the seeds of herbage suitable to its nature, and free from the seeds of weeds; and if, for a few years, the young ley be pastured, during the spring months, and the weeds and broken grass be swept down with the sithe, after Midsummer, a well herbaged durable ley may, on a certainty, be produced, and this without one year's crop being lost.

The DURATION of good herbage, however, depends much on the nature of the soil, and much also on the state in which it has been kept. Land which has been kept in TILLAGE, for centuries, is peculiarly affected by the graffes, which, under such circumstances, will flourish for a length of time; even on soils that are not peculiarly

adapted

the win

ad

of

been

vari

me in gran forme lefs herba

of has, i

fation

In thusbans foil to be where

AINE

adapted to them. Some of the grafs lands of this neighbourhood are now growing toward a century old; yet, notwithstanding they are generally mown, year after year, without intermission, they are still in a flourishing state: not, however, I apprehend, entirely owing to the method in which they were leyed, but to the land having previously been long in a STATE OF ARATION.

Nevertheless, I am of opinion, that the variety and closeness of the herbage under notice arises, in some measure, from the METHOD OF LEYING. But taking this for granted, and admitting that the produce is somewhat improved, or increased, by an endless variety, and an extreme closeness, of herbage, no man, without the pale of dotage, can confider this advantage, as a full compenfation, for the loss of, at least, ten years' crops, a or at daw so a larw become prosent

Of late years, the art of leying land to grafs has, in this District, made rapid strides toward perfection.

h

n

ly ch

of

ly

ed

In the CHOICE OF HERBAGE, judicious husbandmen are guided by the nature of the foil to be fwarded. On the fouthern heights, where the foil and fubfoil are calcareous AINFOIN is cultivated, as a perennial ley.

G 2

In the Vale, where the foils are non-calcareous, a MIXTURE of graffes are cultivated for that purpose.

Formerly, "HAYSEERS" were in high estimation, and they have still some sew advocates left. They consist either of a collection of grasses and weeds, as collected from the hay-loft, or a less soul selection of the MEADOW SOFT GRASS; which is cultivated, separately, and thrashed, as corn, for its seeds.

But this is far from being an eligible grass for cultivation, and is now entirely exploded by judicious husbandmen; among whom RAYGRASS has, at length, grown into due estimation; and has very properly supplanted, in their esteem, the whole tribe of hayseeds*.

RAYGRASS, nevertheless, has still its enemies. But they are either men who are unacquainted with it, or who have been unfortunate in their experience.

If the feeds be foul (as is too generally the case) the herbage will of course be of a baquality. If it be suffered to run up, in the spring, before stock be turned upon it, much

bad prob an a whe cult is ad

of

fame
the for
If
it oug
the la

fo pro

rife at

T

and 1

If in mown formed

If it fland it must brave very bay from

be feed

The growers of the feeds of the fost grass are to only persons who have profited by its cultivation. Eight bushels an acre have been produced.

of it will, no doubt, be left uneaten. If suffered to stand too long, before it be mown, its hay will, of course, be ordinary. Under bad management, even the wheat crop is unprositable. But will any man bring this as an argument against the intrinsic quality of wheat, or against its being proper to be cultivated, in soils and situations to which it is adapted?

n

e

d,

its

ass

led

om

due

ted,

s*

ne-

are

un

y the

a bac

n th

muc

are t

Eigh

The feeds of ray grass should be winnowed, and freed from the feeds of weeds, with the same scrupulousness, that is bestowed on the feed of wheat, or other grain.

If raygrass be intended for PASTURAGE, it ought to be eaten, as early in spring, as the land will bear stock; which ought to be so proportioned, that it never be suffered to rise above a moderate bite.

If it be shut up for HAY, it ought to be mown, as soon as the seed-stems are fully formed; before the sowers come out.

If it be intended for SEED, it ought to.

stand until the flowers be fully blown. But
it must not be expected, in this case, that the

straw will prove bay. Who ever expected
bay from oats or barley, which stood to mature
the seed?

G 3

As a spring food, RAYGRASS is indisputably preferable to every other grass; and, in autumn, it renews its nutritious bite. This property, added to its productiveness, and to the facility with which its feeds may be collected in quantity, give it a decided preeminence to every other bladegrass, at prefent known, in these kingdoms.

But raygrass, like other early grasses, remains in a great measure unproductive, during the fummer months. This renders it improper to be fown alone, for PASTURAGE.

WHITE CLOVER, or other fummer berbage, is requisite to be cultivated with it.

All perhaps that is wanted, in addition to these, in order to render the business of cultivating perennial leys as nearly perfect as common practice may require, is one or more SUMMER BLADE GRASSES, of a nutritious quality and productive growth, and whose feeds may be eafily collected, separately, from the feeds of weeds.

The MEADOW OF TALL FESCUE (FES-TUCA elatior) is most likely to answer the purpose,

The MEADOW POE (POA pratenfis) has fome properties which recommendit ftrongly; but its feeds are not eafily separable. Never-

theless,

ſ

ſe

te

be

tu to

ob

ley

theless, it might be worth some pains to cultivate this grass. It is strictly a summer grass. It blows sufficiently late, and bears drought with uncommon hardiness. I have seen it flourish, on a wall, throughout summer. And during the drought of 1786, Mr. Curtis's botanic garden afforded a striking instance of its nature, in this respect: it remained green, and in growth, while its neighbours were most of them scorched up with drought.

t

e,

to

1-

as

ore

ous

ose

om

ES-

the

has

gly;

ver-

eless,

This District has adopted the NARROW-LEAVED PLANTAIN, as fummer herbage. As an article of pasturage, for cattle and sheep, it is in high esteem: it is not, however, well affected by horses; and, as an article of bay, it is detrimental to the crop; retaining its fap an unufual length of time; and, when fully dry, falls into a small compass, or is broken into fragments, and left behind in the field. An advantage of this plant is, that its feeds may be eafily procured, in an unadulterated state. A small proportion of it may be eligible: it has now stood the test of twenty years established practice, and seems to be still in good estimation; even among observant husbandmen.

THE MIXTURE OF SEEDS for a perennial ley varies, in this District, with the spirit and G 4 judge-

judgement of the occupier. Some make choice of the cheapest, and imagine a small quantity to be sufficient: while others choose those which are most suitable to their respective soils, and think they cannot throw on too many.

The most promising young perennial ley which I have seen, in the Vale, and which is in the occupation of one of the largest and best farmers in it, was seeded with the sollowing seeds, and proportions, an acre; namely, sourteen pounds of WHITE CLOVER; and sourteen pounds of RED CLOVER, TREFOIL, RIBGRASS, and RAYGRASS, mixed in equal proportion of weight.

But the more general mixture is fourteen pounds of RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, TREFOIL and RIBGRASS, mixed in equal quantities; with a bushel or two of RAY GRASS, sown separately.

This, however, is an unnecessary quantity of RAYGRASS; a gallon to a peck, an acre, of clean winnowed seed, appears in the above instance, as well as in the Norfolk practice, to be abundantly sufficient.

The AFTER MANAGEMENT of perennial leys is, in the ordinary practice of this Diftrict, trict, as it is in that of most other places, extremely injudicious.

GENERAL REMARKS ON LEYING, AND Breaking up Old Ley Grounds,

Letting the land lie, eight or ten years, in worse than a state of waste is very little wider from the line of right management, than mowing a young perennial ley, every year, and carrying off the produce. They are two extremes which ought to be equally avoided. One of them is giving up present profit, entirely, for future advantage: the other, regardless of future advantage, is grasping at present profit.

In tenants at will, without confidence in their landlords, there may be some excuse for such management. But they are not, perhaps, aware that, by such conduct, they are destroying that confidence which landlords ought to have in their tenants: thereby militating against themselves and their profession.

Landed gentlemen, in general, are tenacious of their old grassland; and with good reason, even though it might, for a time, be worth thrice the value in a state of aration. An instance occurs in this neighbourhood, in which a piece of old grassland, broken up to arable, has thrown out its purchase value, as grassland at the time of breaking up, in the first three crops.

All fward, unless the soil be singularly good, the management extraordinary, and the manurings frequent, will in time become unproductive. Even the sward of well soiled commons, off which no produce has been taken, is, when inclosed, sound weak and unprofitable.

Nevertheless, it may be more prudent, in men of landed estates, to hand down their old grassland, to their successors, in the state in which it is, than to permit it to be broken up and reduced, by improper treatment, to a state still less valuable. And were there no means of avoiding the evils of improper management, in tenants, landlords would be fully warranted in a rigid resultant of their requests, to break up such grass-lands, though they were unproductive and unprofitable.

But in the management of an estate, GRASS LANDS and HEDGES stand in nearly the same predicament. It is the tenant's interest to injure them; and the landlord's business, of course, to look to their preservation.

If, on a farm, already in due proportion, as to GRASSLAND and ARABLE, the tenant request to break up a piece of unproductive sward, it might be faid to be a duty which the landlord owes, to the community at large, to grant his request. But it is, at the same time, a duty which he owes, to himself, and his succeffors, to oblige him to lay down to grass an equivalent of arable land. Not, however, a piece which has been exhausted and rendered foul by a succession of corn crops; but one which is in heart, and has been duly cleaned by a whole year's fallow. Not, however, by fowing it with foul feeds, or an improper affortment; but (where due confidence cannot be placed in the tenant) with clean feeds, furnished by the landlord, at the tenant's expence.

The after management calls equally aloud for the landlord's attention. If he voluntarily suffer it to be eaten with sheep, or to be poached with other stock, the first winter; if he suffer the tender bottom grasses to be smothered, in their infant state, by the taller herbage running up for hay, or the soil to be exhausted, by carrying off a crop during the first three years; or if he permit it, under ordinary circumstances, to be afterwards mown (except

(except sweeping off the weeds and broken grass after Midsummer) oftener than every second year;—he is doing injustice, to himself and the community.

It must be understood, however, that the management here recommended is applicable only to perennial leys of twenty, fifty, or a greater number of years: not to temporary leys of one, two, or even five or six years. In this case, herbage becomes an ARABLE CROP, and calls for no other attention than that which the ordinary management of an estate requires,

III. SAINFOIN LEY. This is a perennial ley; in the making of which both landlord and tenant are generally interested.

The District under survey is singularly favorable to the study of sites sit for the culture of sainsoin. In some parts of it, it is cultivated with great profit. In others, its culture has been repeatedly attempted, without success.

The finest sainsoin, I have seen, grows in the immediate neighbourhood of MALTON. Three tons of hay, an acre, are said to have been cut. I have seen crops, which, to appearance, would not afford less.

The foil a dry calcareous loam, from ten to twenty inches deep. The fubfoil a calcareous rubble,

rubble, from two to three feet deep; lying on an unfathomed rock of foft limestone. (See Art. MANURE.)

One hundred grains of the cultivated furface foil of "Peafy Hill" affords twentyfive grains of calcareous matter.

One hundred grains of the earthy part of the *fubfoil*, among which the plants of fainfoin, in all probability, principally feed, contain fiftynine grains of calcareous earth *.

The analysis of the rock appears in Vol. I. page 315.

About BROMPTON, in the northeast quarter of the Vale, good sainsoin is grown; but, I believe, in no way comparable with that of Malton.

* It has been conceived that fainfoin feeds on the stones themselves; not on the soil which is mixt among them, or which covers them; and this has served to account for the superiority of the sainfoin of Malton. But it seems much better adapted to the nature of plants to feed among soil, than in stones; especially when the soil is of a nature similar to that of the stones which mix among it. The lower part of the subsoil, which forms the upper part of the tock, is composed of small stones mixed with an efflorescent mold, formed in the interstices of the stones, which mold is almost wholly calcareous; so that the plants, in this case, have a sufficiency of calcareous matter to pasture among, without feeding upon the stones; which, though soft, cannot, in this case, be said to be porous.

The foil is a lightish loam; good turnep and barley land; varying in depth.

The fubfoil, a calcareous loam; mixt with limestone, or with redstone, gravel; and lying on a limestone, or on a redstone rock. In either case, the land is productive of sainsoin; in proportion, it is said, to the depth of the soil; that is, the depth between the surface of the soil and the rock; lasting twenty years, more or less, according to the depth of the land.

One hundred grains of the natural foil (taken from the fide of the lane between Brompton and Sawdon) yields three grains of calcareous matter.

One hundred grains of the *fubfoil* of an adjoining inclosure, taken from the top of a loose mixt-stone rock, at about eighteen inches deep, affords fourteen grains of calcareous earth.

The limestone is of a nature between that of Malton and that of Pickering (See Art. MANURE), namely a calcareous granite of a middle quality, as to hardness.

The redstone is of a singular nature, being intermixed with calcareous globules, or round grains, exactly resembling those of the softest of the Malton limestone. One hundred grains

of this redstone, collected among the soil above analized, yields thirteen grains of calcareous matter. The stone in this case porous; sufficiently open for the sibrils of plants to infinuate themselves.

In the neighbourhood of PICKERING, sainfoin has been repeatedly tried; but, I believe, without one instance of tolerable success. The plants, I understand, rose very well from the seed; but never got up to a crop; and in a short time disappeared.

On examining a piece of limestone land, which was sown with sainfoin, by my father, some fifty or fixty years ago, I find, in one particular part of it, a few plants still surviving.

To ascertain the nature of the pasturage, which could give such unusual longevity to these plants (supposing them to be remains of the originally cultivated roots), I dug down by the side of two plants, which grew within a few inches of each other; one of them remarkably healthy, though not luxuriant; the other, a declining plant; half of its top decayed.

The roots struck downward, perpendicularly, and parallel to each other; throwing out a few slender side rootlets. Near the furface, they were accompanied with the roots of the burnet, and of the burnet rose (see the next section); neither of which reached more than two seet deep.

At the depth of three feet, the root of the decaying plant had rotted off; having nothing but the fibrils, above, left to support it.

At four feet, the vigorous plant reached the top of the rock; or rather, the loofe stones which lie upon the rock.

fe

eq

sit

no th

The fields of pasture of this plant were evident. The root was fimply a thong, reaching from top to bottom; tapering from the fize of a reed to that of a crow-quill. The fibrils on the fide were fine as hair; except at about two feet deep, where fome threadlike rootlets were thrown out, into a thin layer of somewhat palish-colored clay; and except at about three feet and a half deep, a fimilar ramification had been made, in a fimilar but paler-colored earth. At four feet, a general ramification had taken place; the main root there separating into large branches; striking nearly horizontally; not upon the top of a hard impenetrable rock (though upon a stone of about six inches over) but in a ftratum of still paler clay; some three or four inches thick: a proof that it had here TRONG met met with a soil suitable to its nature; only one of its rootlets (not thicker than a stem of raygrass) having attempted to go lower.

In testing the several strata, I find, that the three seams of clay, alone, discover symptoms of calcareosity. Neither the topsoil, nor any of the intervening strata, appear to contain any thing of a calcareous nature; excepting some fragments of clean, hard limestone, which mix, more or less, with the whole.

One hundred grains, of the uppermost seam of elay, yield seven grains and a half of calcareous matter: one hundred of the middlemost, twentythree and a half grains: one hundred of the lowest stratum, the main field of pasturage, twentynine grains.

From the sum of this evidence, and from every part of it, it appears, demonstrably, that SAINFOIN delights in CALCAREOUS EARTH. And we may almost infer, with equal certainty, that it will not flourish in a situation, where both the soil and the sub-strata are destitute of calcareosity.

In another part of the field, last under notice, the rock rises to within ten inches of the surface; terminating in flat clean stones, without any admixture of mold or efflorescent matter; and the soil perfectly uncalca-

Vol. II. H reous.

reous. Here, not a fingle plant of fainfoin is to be detected. The plants, probably, did not furvive the first year.

Much of the limestone land, above Pickering, is of a similar nature. This accounts for the miscarriages which have taken place.

Nevertheless, the tops of some of the lime-stone quarries (as the Castle Bank) terminate in loose stones, mixt with grey efflorescent mold, and have sissures containing efflorescent matter, which, I find, is purely calcareous. Among these, sainsoin no doubt would flourish. There may be considerable patches of this land; and they appear to me to be well worth searching for. To throw away seed, and perhaps two or three years crops, merely on supposition, is highly imprudent. But a few hours, or a few days, expended in the search of a proper soil, might be time well employed.

The great ADVANTAGE OF SAINFOIN, and that which distinguishes it, in a striking manner, from all other crops, is that of its feeding, principally, below the field of ordinary vegetation; bringing up, to the surface, vegetable matter, which, without it, would for ever have lain useless to agriculture; and enriching the cultivator, with treasures, which,

2190001

with-

m

without its affiftance, might as well have been fituated at the earth's center *. While he is annually reaping a crop of the most nutritious herbage, agriculture is at present acquainted with, his soil, so far from being exhausted, is, in all probability, gathering strength, to enable it to throw out, in suture, a succession of arable crops: besides the additional advantage, arising from the quantity of manure, which he has been extracting from the bowels of the earth, by twenty or thirty crops of sainsoin.

26.

and to the levent puriods to which they a

NATURAL HERBAGE.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

In a District where permanent grass lands prevail, and where arable crops may be considered as secondary or subordinate to this main object of its husbandry, ORASS LANDS

S

T

1-

n,

。""她就是一个

* On the Malton fide of the Vale, the roots of fainfoin have been traced to the depth of twelve or fourteen feet. I have feen roots, which, near the furface, have been as thick as an ordinary walking-cane.

H 2

AND THEIR MANAGEMENT are entitled to particular attention; and, in a register of the Rural Economy of such a District, they require a minute detail, and a perspicuous arrangement.

This important branch of agriculture, as it is practifed in the District under survey, aptly separates into the following subdivisions:

I. The Species of permanent Grass Lands in this District.

H. Their General Management; or the operations common to the feveral species, and to the several purposes to which they are applied.

III. The particular Management of Hay Grounds.

IV. The Management of Pasture Grounds.

I. The SPECIES or variety of grass lands must be in some measure indefinite, in a District where the soil varies, from the coldest clay to the most fertile loam, and from this to the most barren sand in the bleakest situation; and where natural herbage abounds, indiscriminately, on every soil, and in every situation.

Nevertheless, in this quarter of the Vale under survey, they may be reduced to three CLASSES, namely,

1. Low-

ra

o

fo

gi

Ы

by

la

- 11

pa

du

ly,

fhi

mę

- of helt. Lowland Grafs.
- 2. Upper Grass-Grounds.

the grass lands that fall under this denomination, is in the low flat parts of the area of the Vale. In a state of nature, they were doubtless covered with water, the whole, or a principal part, of the year; and some of them are still (or were until very lately) liable to be overslowed, in times of sloods.

The foil of these lands varies. Part of them are of a loose loamy texture; but, more generally, they are of a close firm clayey nature; such as we frequently find where large bodies of water have been accustomed to lie. In some places, especially on their upper margins, the clay is covered with a stratum of black vegetable mold; generated, probably, by the overslowings of spring, while the land lay in a neglected state; before shores and ditches were opened.

The berbage varies with the state of occupancy, to which they have been subjected, during, perhaps, a millennium of time; namely, ever since the first laying out of the township. It is certain, at least, that, time immemorial, and beyond all tradition or record,

y

e

:6

1-

H 3

part of them have been kept in a state of COMMON PASTURE,—provincially CAR,—a term analogous with marsh or sen, or the meadow of Norsolk,—namely, perennial pasture ground; the other have been as constantly kept in a state of COMMON MOWING GROUND,—provincially ING,—a term synonimous with meadow, as used in most Districts,—namely, perennial mowing ground.

These ing lands, or ings, as they are usually called, differ from the common meadows of Glocestershire, and other counties, in the manner of distribution; the shares lying, not in square plots, but in swaths, about nine feet wide, and of half a mile, perhaps, in length; and mostly in pairs; without any other boundaries, than what have been given by constant mowing; each swath being hollow in the middle, and rising to a ridge, on either side.

Some of this ingland still remains open; parts of it have been, from time to time, inclosed.

The HERBAGE of the LOWLANDS OF PICKERING confifts, chiefly, of the following plants; which I have endeavored to place, according to their frequency, in the OPEN

di

the lower part of the lift, may not be prevalent, in these open mowing grounds; but are common on the same soil, and in a similar situation, where the land is inclosed, and may have been pastured, and improved by draining, &c. but has never been plowed.

Provincial. Linnean. English.

Pig-leaves,—carduus pratenfis (of HUDSON),
—meadow thistle.

Blue-caps, - scabiosa succisa, - meadow scabious.

fanguisorba officinalis,—meadow burnet, juncus articulatus,—jointed rush.

Clock-seaves, — schanus nigricans, — black-headed bogrush.

cardamine pratensis, - common ladies-

betonica officinalis *, -betony.

n

F

V-

e,

N

GS

Henpenny,—rbinantbus crista-galli,—yellow rattle.

valeriana dioica,-marsh valerian.

H 4

anemone

* BETONY. This is a common article of herbage, in the grass lands of this District; abounding, in almost every soil, and in every situation, from the marsh to the mountain. The term Wood Betony is ill applied to it; at least in this division of the Island.

Provincial.

Linnean.

English.

gnemone nemorofa,—wood anemone,
juncus campestris,—grass rush.

Crakefeet,—orches,—orchises.

Segs,—carices,—sedges.

Hay-seeds,—bolcus lanatus,—meadow soft-

grafs.

anthoxanthum odoratum,—vernal.

poa trivialis,—common poe.

agrostis canina,—brown bentgrass.

briza media,—trembling grass.

festuca duriuscuta,—hard fescue.

melica carulea,—purple melicgrass.

phleum nodosum,—bulbous catstail.

orobus tuberosus,—bulbous pea.

lotus corniculatus,—birdsfoot trefoil.

bypocharis radicata,—— longrooted hawkweed.

ferratula tinctoria,—dyer's saw-wort, achillea ptarmica,—goosetongue, peucedanum filaus,—meadow sassafras, vicia cracca,—bluetusted vetch. polygala vulgaris,—milkwort. pedicularis palustris,—marsh lousewort. spiræa ulmaria,—meadowsweet. lythrum salicaria,—spiked willowherb, arundo phragmites,—common reed. carduus palustris,—marsh thistle.

lychnis

Provincial.

Linnean.

Englif.

Seaves, - juncus effusus, -- common rush.

Reshes, juncus instexus, wire rush.

cineraria palustris, marsh fleabane,

Horseknobs, — centaurea nigra, — common knobweed.

achillea millefolium, milfoil.

Parnassia palustris,—grass of Parnassus, cerastium vulgatum,—common mouse-

potentilla anserina,—silverweed.

avena stavescens,—yellow oatgrass,

lollum perenne,—raygrass.

Windlestraws,—cynosurus cristatus,—crested dogstail.

festuca elatior,—tall fescue.

agrostis alba,—creeping bentgrass.

alopecurus geniculatus,—marsh foxtail.

festuca fluitans,—flote fescue.

Bulls foreheads,—aira caspitosa,—turfy airgrass, or hassock grass.

lathyrus pratensis,—meadow vetchling.

trisolium pratense,—meadow tresoil.

ranunculus acris,—common crowsoot.

ranunculus repens,—creeping crowsoot.

Sourdocken, -- rumex acetofa, -- common forrel, angelica fylvestris, -- wild angelica.

comarum

Provincial. Linnean.

CONNECTERS

comarum palustre, marsh cinquefoil. chryfanthemum leucanth .- oxeye dailey. bypericum quadrangulum, - fquarestalked Saintjohnswort.

prunella vulgaris,—felfheal.don al all

Woodwesh, -genistatinctoria, -dyer's broom. falix, dwarf bitter willow. epilobium parviflorum, - fmall-flowered - Sinon willowherb. wangland wangland

> eriophorum polystachion,-common cottonrush. La viles alletaning

fpergula nodofa, -marth fpurrey. Bog violet, pinguicula vulgaris, - common before butterwort. who we would shall will

> bydrocotele vulgaris,-pennywort. lysimachia nummularia, -- moneywort. menthe, mints.

polyganum bydropiper, - smartweed. fium latifolium, - great water parsnep. caltha palustris, marsh marigold. iris pseud-acorus, -yellow flag,

Threefold, -menyanthes trifoliata, -bogbean, . equisetum palustre,-marsh horsetail. galium palustre, white bedstraw. hol veronica beccabunga, brooklime. As fifymbrium nasturtium, -watercres. angelier Mersely-wild angelter.

The

The PRODUCE of this species of old grass land is much below par. The quality may be judged of, by the herbage it bears; and the quantity, even on the inclosed parts, is not great. The parts, which yet remain as open common meadow, are still less productive. The surface, in many places, is more than half of it occupied, by the spreading leaves of the MEADOW THISTLE; and, in others, entire patches are covered with the BOGRUSH. The medial produce about half a load of hay (if it merits the name) an acre.

The RENT, five to eight shillings.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. Nevertheless, it appears, demonstrably, from the patches of corn which are intermixed with this species of grass land, that its present unproductiveness is not so much owing to the nature of the soil, or the SITUATIONS, as to the age and the present quality of the HERBAGE,

A stronger instance need not be produced, of the great impropriety, in some cases, of obstinately withholding permission to break up old grass land,

Who, but a mere botanist, can see, without disgust, his estate occupied, by such a tribe pecially when the means of extirpation are to easy, and so profitable. All that is requisite, to render the land of double its present value, is to annihilate the present sward, and raise up a fresh one in its place: in doing which, if properly done, a course of corn crops may be profitably taken.

But neither the soil, nor the situation, of lands of this nature, fits them for a continuance of arable crops. They ought to be used as a means, only, of purging the soil from its impurities, and rendering it sit for the reception and nourishment of herbage, whose every blade and leaf is nutritive.

In the instance under notice, the renovation of the sward is, now, rendered easily practicable. The Commissioners of Inclosure, for this township, with a degree of judgement and spirit which do them the greatest credit, and for which the township will for ages be indebted to them, have sunk a main drain, or shore, through the center of these lowlands, every acre of which is now plowable; consequently, every owner may now choose, whether he will continue a sward of palustrean weeds, equally unproductive and innutritious to stock; or whether

he will convert this sward into nourishment for a course of corn crops, and then replace it with a turf of grasses and legumes, equally productive and nutritious.

How many thousand acres of land, in these kingdoms, now lie, or might easily be placed, in a similar predicament.

II. UPPER GRASS GROUNDS. These consist of the prime part of the common-field lands, which have been laid down to grass, in the natural way that has been mentioned.

The SITUATION is cool, but is, in general, dry enough to permit the foil to bear stock in winter.

The soil is a rich sandy loam: the cooler parts, deep, and mixed with a few pebbles; the higher parts, shallower, with a mixture of redstones: equally productive of grass and corn.

The HERBAGE confifts of the following plants. The last twelve species grow, principally, near the hedges, or toward homesstalls; but are sometimes found in the areas of fields.

ordered prince - menous

Bolot I

Windle-

Provincial on of Linhean. 1 2111 11 English. W to

Windlestraws, -cynofurus cristatus, - crested vilsupe dogstail. but solling to true a showed

dactylis glomerata, orchardgrafs. agroftis canina, -brown bentgrafs. antboxanthum odoratum,—vernal.

White grass-bolcus lanatus,-meadow foft-II UPPER GRASSORO Starg Their

briza media, -trembling grass. avena flavescens,—yellow oatgrass.

Rye grass-lolium perenne, raygrass. poa trivialis,—common poe. poa annua, dwarf poe. poa pratenfis, meadow poe.

alopecurus pratenfis,-meadow foxtail. festuca elatior, tall fescue.

festuca duriuscula,-hard fescue. bromus mollis,—foft bromegrafs. avena elatior,—tall oatgrafs. avena pubescens—rough oatgrass.

agrostis capillaris,—fine bentgrafs. bordeum murinum, - common barley-- mon L grafs. to combad but about which to

juncus campestris,—grass rush. Ribgrass, plantago lanceolata, narrow plantain Red clover, - trifolium pratense, - meadow . trefoil.

White clover,-trifolium repens, - creeping trefoil.

Trefoil.

Provincial.

Linnean.

Englifb.

Trefoil,—irifolium procumbens,—procumbent trefoil.

lotus corniculatus, -birdsfoot trefoil. lathyrus pratenfis, -meadow vetchling.

Fitches, -vicia sativa, -meadow vetch.

ranunculus acris,—common crowfoot.
ranunculus repens,—creeping crowfoot.
ranunculus bulbosus,—bulbous crowfoot.
leontodon taraxacum,—common dandelion.

leontodon bispidum,—rough dandelion.
bypochæris radicata, — longrooted
hawkweed.

Henpenny,—rhinanthus crista-galli,—yellow rattle.

betonica officinalis,—betony.

cerastium vulgatum,—common mouseear.

valentia cruciata,—crosswort.

prunella vulgaris,—selfheal.

Birds-eye,—veronica chamædrys,—germander fpeedwell.

ranunculus ficaria,-pilewort.

Cowstriplings, -primula veris, -cowslip.

Bairnworts, - bellis perennis, -daisey.

Cuishia,—heracleum sphondylium,—cowpars-

Horfe-

Provincial.

-ohold

Linnean.

English.

e

to

af

fo

for

clo

fiel

The

abr

fub

form

of r

Horseknobs, - centaurea nigra, - meadow knobweed.

Seggrums, - fenecio jacobæa, - common ragwort.

achillea millefolium, milfoil.

Sourdocken, rumex acetofa, common for-

Bluebells,—campanula rotundifolia,—common bellflower.

plantago major,—broad plantain.
vicia cracca,—bluetufted vetch.
vicia fepium,—bush vetch.
ervum birsutum,—twoseeded tare.
tragopogon pratense,—yellow goatsbeard.

agrimonia eupatoria,—agrimony.

geranium pratense,— crowsoot cranesbill.

Mauls,—malva fylvestris,—common mallow.

malva rotundifolia,—roundleaved mallow.

Cicely, -charophyllum fylvestre, - orchardweed.

Dockens,—rumex crispus,—curled dock.

rumex obtusifolius,—broadleaved dock.

urtica dioica,—common nettle.

The

The PRODUCE is fuch as may be expected, from the berbage, the foil, and the fituation. An acre of some of the lands, lying immediately round the town of Pickering, will afford pasturage for a cow, from Mayday to Michaelmas; not by being forced with manure, but in its intrinsic nature. In general, three acres are allowed to two cows; but they are of uncommon size; being nearly equal to three middle-sized cows.

The produce of bay is from one to two tons, an acre, in a common year. The quality of the hay, if well made, is fine; well affected by every kind of stock; equally fit for cows and horses.

The RENT, thirty shillings to three pounds, an acre. The summer pasturage of a cow, forty to fifty shillings.

III. UPLAND GRASS. In the uninclosed state, this land was partly in arable field, partly in upland pasture, for cattle and sheep.

The SITUATION is hilly, rising somewhat abruptly, above the middle grounds. The substructure, a limestone rock; rising, in some places, up to the soil, in others, a seam of redstone intervenes.

Vol. II. I The

The sort is loam, of different depths, mixed with redstone, or with limestone rubble. Some parts of this land, where the foil is deep and the redstone stratum two or three feet thick, may rank with the first corn land in these kingdoms.

The HERBAGE, which prevails on the old fward of these uplands, may be seen in the following list:

Provincial. Linnean. English leontodon bispidum,—rough dandelion. plantago media,—middle plantain. bypochæris radicata, — longrooted hawkweed.

leontodon taraxacum,—common dande-

Henpenny,—rbinanthus crista-galli,—yellow rattle.

chryfanthemum leucanthemum, - oxeye daifey.

Mountain flax, -linum catharticum, -purging flax.

alchemilla vulgaris,—ladies mantle.

polygala vulgaris,—milkwort.

festuca duriuscula,—hard fescue.

antboxanthum odoratum,—vernal.

White grass, -bolcus lanatus, -meadow softgrass.

avena

Previncial. Linnean.

W

ye

ng

oft-

vena

English.

avena pubescens,—rough oatgrass.

avena slavescens,—yellow oatgrass.

briza media,—trembling grass.

agrostis canina,—brown bentgrass.

daētylis glomerata,—orchardgrass.

poa trivialis,—common poe.

Rye-grass,—lolium perenne,—raygrass.

Windlestraws, -cynofurus cristatus, - crested

poa pratensis,—meadow poe.

phleum nodosum,—bulbous catstail,
avena elatior,—tall oatgrass.

festuca ovina,—sheep's sescue.

juncus campestris,—grass rush.

carex —, ——sedge.

plantago lanceolatus,—narrow plantain.

Red clover, — trifolium pratense, — meadow trefoil.

White clover, — trifolium repens, — creeping trefoil.

Trefoil,—trifolium agrarium,—hop trefoil.

lotus corniculatus,—birdsfoot trefoil.

latbyrus pratensis,—meadow vetchling.

orobus tuberosus,—bulbous pea.

antbyllis vulneraria,—ladiessinget.
galium verum,—yellow bedstraw.

I 2

campanula

camponal s

Linnean. Englifb.

campanula rotundifolia, common bellflower is -- and the same

veronicachamædrys, __germander speedelatewell. avera - animo increas.

eupbrasia odontites,-red eyebright. euphrafia officinalis, - common eye-Rve grafe - has more over theirdalf.

valantia cruciata,—croffwort. cerastium vulgatum, -common mouseearty molecular - who may not

betonica officinalis, betony. prunella vulgaris, -felfheal.

Cowstriplings, primula veris, -cowstip. ranunculus ficaria,-pilewort.

Dog-daisies, bellis perennis, daisey. draba verna, -whitlowwort. thymus ferpyllum, wild thyme. had potentilla reptans, - creeping cinquefoil.

Horseknobs, - centaurea nigra, - common White cloves with the knowledge of the

ranunculus acris, -common crowfoot. ranunculus repens, - creeping crowfoot. scabiosa arvensis, -corn scabious. fcabiofa columbaria, - mountain scabious.

Bluecaps, fcabiofa fuccifa, - meadow fcagainer herum -yellow.auoid.aw.

Yernuts,

Provincial Linnean.

English.

Yernuts, -bunium bulbocastanum, -earthnut. achillea millefolium, -milfoil.

Seggrums, - fenecio jacobæa, --common ragwort, de tens, - trori mouthed - he trow

beracleum sphondylium, -cowparinep. orchis mascula, male orchis. orchis morio, fool's orchis orchis uftulata, upland orchis. poterium sanguisorba,-upland burnet. origanum vulgare,-wild marjoram. Spiraa filipendula, -dropwort. agrimonia eupatoria, -agrimony. valeriana officinalis, -medical valerian. marrubrium vulgare, -horehound. fanicula europæa, -fanicle. gentiana centaurium, -- centaury gentian. reseda luteola,-weld. crepis tectorum,-fmooth crepis. stellaria graminea, - meadow starslower: vicia cracca,-bluetufted vetch. ervum bir sutum,-two seeded tare. geranium robertianum, - ftinking cranesbill.

geranium dissectum, - jagged cranesbill. geranium eicutarium, -hemlockleaved cranesbill.

sherardia arvensis, field herard.

bieraceum

Linnean, Englift.

0

.0

fu

of

la

to hi

or ing

in

in

off

rer Bu

COI

caj oth

bieraceum pilocella, - mouseear hawk-

aphanes arvensis, parsleypert. Breckens, pteris aquilina, brakes; fern. Bur thiftle, - carduus lanceolatus, - spear thiftle. Im- thinking the

> carduus nutans,-nodding thiftle. carduus eriopborus, - woollyheaded ार्य स्वर्तिकार्य क्षेत्रस्त्र क्षेत्रस्त्र क्षेत्रस्त्र क्षेत्रस्त्र क्षेत्रस्त्र क्षेत्रस्त्र क्षेत्रस्त्र क thiftle.

ferratula arvensis, common thistle. Red thiftle, -cardyus palufiris, -marsh thiftle. carlina vulgaris, carline thiftle, Ruftburn, ononis arvenfis, reftharrow. Cat-whin, -rosa spinosissima, - burnet rose.

The PRODUCE, in a dry year, little or nothing. On a par of years, half a ton of bay an acre. The ordinary allowance for a fummer pasturage of a cow, two or three acres.

The RENT ten to thirty shillings.

Land bearing this description is entirely unfit for perennial ley. Arable crops, intermixed with TEMPORARY LEY, are much more fuitable to its nature.

II. The GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF GRASS LAND, in this country, now requires to be registered.

The

The objects are bay and pasturage; each of which will require to be separately confidered. But there are certain OPERATIONS, which are common to them both, and which demand a previous consideration. These are,

- aghed golds. Draining, attached and applied
 - de Clearing anama qui solte to
- minutes in 3. Dreffinged and the th
- sh request 4. Weeding, wins, and short set
- mineral to a gir Manuring a select of June 199905

two operations have been already spoken of, sufficiently, under the general management of ARABLE LAND; excepting so far as relates to clearing away antbills.

Here, as in most places, this operation is too much neglected. When practised, the hills are either taken off with a paring spade, or perhaps a plow, level with the surrounding sward, and carted into hollows &cc. sowing the hillsteads with hayseeds; or, in one instance, I saw the cap of the hill first taken off thin, and, when the body of the hill was removed, the cap was laid upon the hillstead. But this is ineligible. No implement can come upon the surface to dress it; and the caps are liable to be misplaced, by cattle and other stock.

The practice of GELDING * has lately been introduced. The greatest nicety of the art, I find, lies in clearing away the 'skirts' of the core effectually; so that when the slaps are returned, a rim, rising above the surrounding surface, be not lest, for the molding sledge, or other implement, to lay hold of.

P

ai

m

2

u

m

M

CC

2.9

da

O

fi

b

du

feri

ger

upo

Wa

pra

If this operation be performed in autumn, the frosts and rains of winter will temper the cores, and, in the first dry weather of spring, the molding sledge will readily reduce them, and lodge them at the roots of the grass.

If the operation be imperfectly done, or the lumps of core remain stubborn, a heavy roller should be run over the surface, before the molding sledge be used.

No man, who has attended to the quality of the berbage of antbills, needs any argument to convince him of the propriety of bestowing a little attention, on the most eligible means of extirpation.

3. Dressing Meadows. The Vale husbandmen are peculiarly affiduous, in this department of the management of grass lands, which, in the spring of the year, engages much of their attention. The dung and molehills

^{*} See Norfolk-Min. 50.

molehills are generally spread, repeatedly, and the stones and wood assiduously gathered off. The ground, intended for hay, is more particularly attended to; but pasture grounds are paid their share of attention.

"Molding," that is spreading dung and molehills, is either done wholly by hand, with a "molding rake;" namely, a short flatheaded rake, with four flat teeth (a tool not uncommon in other Districts); or by the means of a "molding sledge" (see IMPLEMENTS), an implement introduced into this country, some twenty or thirty years ago.

The first molding is given, the first dry days of spring; generally about Candlemas. Old molehills are found to get heavy, and firm, by lying; and if horse dung be not broken while moist, it is difficult to be reduced.

state is presented as another s

The

I have met with one instance of molding pasture grounds, at Michaelmas, (when stock is here usually transferred from pasture grounds to astergrass) a practice which ought to be universally adopted. The surface is, then, generally open enough to admit the dung which is spread upon it; whereas, in spring, being spread over a surface, saturated with water, it is probable that much of it is washed away, with heavy rains, or dissipated by frosts. Molding, in early autumn, is similar, in its effects, to the practice of manuring grass land, at that season.

The soil must become firm, before the sledge can be used with propriety. After the surface has been polished by this, it is finally looked over, with the rake; especially round the borders, where the sledge may have left it unfinished.

Hand molding is done, entirely by women.

Their wages 6d. a day.

This may be a proper place to mention an opinion, which I have met with in this Diftrict, respecting MOLES.

A man, whose examinations are seldom superficial, is clearly of opinion, that moles are useful to the farmer. And, under this idea, he has not had a mole killed, upon his farm, during the last twenty years! He believes them to be useful, in draining the soil, in communicating air to the roots of plants, in raising fresh mold upon grass land, and in killing worms; which, he conceives, feed upon the roots of grass and corn.

That moles are useful to cold strong-textured land, and to grass land in general, is probably a fact; and this may account for the opinion under notice; which was formed on soil of that description; or on grass land of a more loamy nature.

But

col

the

are

ob

pre

fee

of

gr

le

th

je

is

th

O

in

25

tı

fi

But admitting that moles are useful upon cold strong grass land, it does not follow that they likewise are useful, on light, thin-soiled, arable land. Their mischiefs, here, are too obvious to be overlooked.

With respect to worms, too, moles are probably mischievous. No évidence, I apprehend, has ever been produced of their feeding on the roots of vegetables. I speak of the common EARTHWORM; not of the grubs of beetles, &c. They are faid to draw leaves and other vegetable substances into the ground; but to what end is only conjectured. It may be in pursuance of the wifest dictates, and for the best of purposes.

I mention this subject, because I believe it is new to the public; and I mention it in this curfory way, because I have not yet had opportunity of studying it maturely. It appears to me, however, a subject of the first importance in Rural Economy: for meanly as we are habituated to think of this lowly drudge, the prosperity of the vegetable and animal creation may hinge upon it. Its natural history appears, to me, a subject of sufficient importance, to engage the attention of . any man, let his abilities and pretentions be what they may: and it is a subject which

any man of leifure may apply himself to, without difficulty. The state of the state o

4. WEEDING GRASS LAND. This department of the grass land management is too little attended to. Beds of the common thifle are too frequently fuffered to feed in pastures, to the great nuisance of the neighbourhood; while both meadows and pastures are, not unfrequently, difgraced with the dock; a weed which requires much less industry to extirpate it. The vol I'm and where heading

I met with an inftance of a meadow, foul in the extreme with knobweed, cured by pafturing it repeatedly with sheep, in the spring. Ragwort I have known killed in the fame manner. I berief the state to the property of the

I likewise met with an instance, here, of a bed of docks being destroyed by fwine; or by mowing. The fact was, a large patch of docks, as thick as they could grow upon the ground, were liable to the bite of swine (some species of which will feed on them with avidity); and what they left was repeatedly mown off, perhaps twice or thrice in a fummer, for a succession of years. At length, they vanished as by a charm; and were succeeded by a thick fward of the finer graffes.

Perbaps,

the de laff oth life atte wh the

COL

long diff the ing pro

fro

Th Dif and the

dun

full dep

mat

Perbaps, neither the swine nor the sithe could be faid, with strictness, to have killed these docks; which, it appears to me evidently, died of age. No vegetable is everlasting. Some are annual, some are biennial, others perennial. But the age, or natural life of perennial berbs, has not perhaps been attended to. We may, however, take it for granted, without experience, that all plants, which propagate their species by seed alone, may be fubdued by persevering to prevent their feeding. All that we want to know, from experience, is their feveral degrees of longevity; in order that we may calculate the difference, between the expence of heading them, from time to time, and that of destroying them, at once, by the more expensive process of eradication.

dung cart is seldom drawn upon grass land. The quantity of dung which is made in the District (see FARMYARD MAN.) is small; and is chiefly applied to arable lands; while the collecting of mud, roadstuff, and other materials, meliorating to grass land, is shamefully neglected.

Foddering on grass, in winter, is chiefly depended upon, as an equivalent for its exhaustion haustion by bay; and pastured ground is considered as standing in no need of extraneous assistance.

If a piece of mown ground were to have the whole of the crop returned to it, in fodder, and in a proper manner, it is probable, that fuch ground might be repeatedly mown, without being materially exhausted. But the foddering should certainly be general to the whole piece; beginning on one fide, and teathing it regularly, in the Norfolk manner, (fee NORFOLK, Article TURNEPS), until the opposite side be reached: not, partially, under the hedge, as is mostly the case, here. The hedges are, no doubt, crept to for shelter: in windy weather, especially, hay will not lie in an exposed place: but, certainly, the hedge ought to be confidered, as a refource to fly to, in stormy weather; returning to the area of the field, whenever the form may abate. 10 with a good !

The GOOD EFFECT of foddering, on any grass land which will bear the treading of stock in winter, is evident to common observation.

The great danger to land, which is inclined to tenacity, is that of its being caught in the drought of spring; before the sward be relieved by rains or by frosts; which, by tempering

pering the furface, is observed to release the grasses from their confinement, in the foot-steps of stock. On such land, the foddering should not be continued too late in the spring.

On light-land grafs, many advantages arise from this practice. The fodder is laid up, and the manure carried on, at a small expence. The contexture of the foil is improved, and moss (the greatest enemy of land of this description) checked or destroyed, by the treading of stock. There can be no doubt that, in some cases, and under proper management, stacking hay in the field, and foddering with it on the land it grew on, may be perfectly eligible. Much depends upon the nature of the land, and much upon whether the given piece of grass, or the arable land in the fame occupation, is most in want of meto have been made, were lioration.

But advantageous as this management may be, in some cases, to light-land grass, a striking instance of the inutility of teathing stiff land, in winter, with sheep, occurred in this neighbourhood. A piece of low cold retentive (but well sheltered) Ingland was soddered upon, during a succession of severe weather, until its surface was black with dung. Great

ex-

botated

S

C

ry ck

1.

ed

en-

ng

but no fenfible benefit whatever followed.

From this and other instances of a similar nature, it is more than probable, that teathing closely textured land, in winter, is equally ineligible as manuring it, in winter; an impropriety which I am fully convinced of, from my own practice; and which all countries are beginning to be aware of. I am asraid, however, that the principal part of the little manure which is set upon grass lands, in this District, is carried on during the frosts of winter; the worst time invention can devise.

Lime is, in the general idea of the country, rather injurious, than beneficial, to grass land. Evidences are produced against it; but they are not conclusive: the trials, which are said to have been made, were on cold retentive soils; the least likely, perhaps, to be improved by lime. To corn crops, lime is most beneficial, on dry warm soils; and some recent experience here shews, that on such soils lime is beneficial to grass.

A quantity of lime having been scattered accidentally on sward, it was observed to injure the herbage, considerably, for the first three or four years. This of course corro-

borated

cl

gi

h

of

is

of

la

of

m

m

borated the opinion of its being injurious to grass. But, in a few years more, this incidental patch became much superior to the rest of the piece, it lies in; and has, now, continued to be so, for some years. The soil, a middle loam, on a rocky substratum.

This led to an experiment with a smaller quantity; namely, four chaldron, an acre, on a piece of declining mossy sward, on a burning sand, in an upland situation.

This experiment was made, last autumn. The present state of it is striking (Sept. 1787). The entire countenance of the land is changed: the sward has acquired a dark-green healthy color; and, already, the moss has mostly disappeared: while the remainder of the piece (the whole eaten with sheep) is covered with a sleece of moss, intermixed with parched, straw-colored herbage.

Thus far, and as far as one experiment reaches, this undernotice is, decifively, in favor of lime being beneficial to a scorching upland soil. For reviving the productiveness of old sheep walks and rabbit warrens, lime may, perhaps, be found a most profitable manure.

A remarkable incident occurs, this year, (1787) near Pickering. Part of the com-Vol. II. K mon mon has been, I believe, time immemorial, in use as a whitening ground - provincially, "bleaching greens."-The foil, drift fand left by a brook which frequently overflows those greens; the fubfoil gravel; left, in all probability, by the brook, in shifting its channel, from time to time. Nevertheless, fuch was the superficial appearance of this valley, while it was used as a whitening ground, that the Commissioners under the Inclosure valued the land (last summer a dry feason) at forty to fifty shillings rent, an acre. But, this year, the bleaching being discontinued, it has turned out not worth fifty pence, an acre; notwithstanding the uncommon power which vegetation has this year, every where elfe, manifested.

The parts where the webbs have usually lain, are evident to common observation: scarcely a blade of grass has, this year, shewn itself upon them. Even the sedges and other palustrean weeds, which attempt to grow, are not able to hide the dead-looking sand, among which they are rooted. The soil, naturally weak, is at present evidently exhausted. But query, how has this exhaustion been effected? By the lime, which has been used in bleaching? Or by the watering,

had war

wai

effe inte

to b

I

GR mow its fi is m

nam

a pre

mer-T ral p

fever whice grou

In ment

annu

watering, which it has heretofore constantly had, through the summer? Or by the warmth of the webbs; which, acting as a gardener's frame, has induced the soil to exert itself beyond its natural strength? The effect is well ascertained; but, evident and interesting as it is, it appears to me difficult to be accounted for, satisfactorily.

III. MANAGEMENT OF MOWING GROUNDS. All old grass land, which is mown, is here called "MEADOW;" whether its situation be low or high, dry or moist. It is merely a term in contradistinction to PASTURE, or "summer-eaten" ground; which name it may take the ensuing year; it being a pretty common practice to mow and summer-eat, alternately.

This, however, is far from being a general practice; the same lands will be mown, and others will be used as cow pasture, for several years successively. But on the lands which are described above, as upper grass grounds, an alternacy, though not perhaps annual and regular, generally takes place.

In describing this department of Management, a fourfold division of the subject will be requisite.

K 2

1. Spring

- 1. Spring Management;
- 2. Haying;
- 3. Aftergrais;
- 4. Winter Management.

t. Spring Management of Mea-The general practice is to "eat" them, until Old Mayday; when the stock is transferred to the pasture grounds, and the meadows finally shut up, for hay.

In this climature, the practice is inju-It throws haytime too backward, in a common year. And, if dry weather fet in early, the ground, having no covering, is parched with drought, and the crop of bay, perhaps, thereby lessened.

In Surrey, and round the metropolis, grounds intended to be mown are ferupuloufly freed from stock, early in the spring; not a spring shoot is cropped. This is the opposite extreme: and, if the land will bear stock, is also improper. Some valuable foring feed is loft; the frosts destroying that which would be of service to flock.

Land may, in general, be eaten, until our LADYDAY, or the MIDDLE OF APRIL, without injuring the crop of hay. Early weeds, and the ranker graffes, are checked; by which ful

200

W

ma *fep*

" d acre than havi mor

ther

num man T cight

no n feldo which in a

ning the di which means the better bottom graffes are fuffered to rife and ripen with them.

- 2. HAY HARVEST. To give a minutial account of this department of the grassland management, it will be requisite to consider, separately, the following subdivisions:
 - 1. Mowing;
 - 2. Making;

f

Sy

-

16

21

lo

at

LD

th-

ds,

by

ich

- 3. Preserving.
- 4. Expenditure.
- 1. Mowing. This is done chiefly by the "day mowing," which is an inaccurate acre; fometimes more, but generally less than a statute acre; old inclosed meadows having been reckoned, from time immemorial, so many "day mowings;" and whether they are, in reality, a greater or less number of acres, they are considered as so many days' works.

The wages for mowing, one shilling to eighteen pence, a day, and board. Little or no mowing is done by the acre. A man seldom mows more than his day's mowing; which, if he be a good hand, he performs in a few hours, in the morning and evening; generally lying by, in the middle of the day.

К 3

The

The Yorkshire mowers labor hard, during the short hours they work: their sithes are of uncommon length, and they take their swath of unusual width; seldom less than three yards; some of them ten or eleven feet wide. They invariably "keep stroke;" that is, all strike together as one man; a practice which is at least pleasing to the looker-on.

2. Making. All countries, I find, abound in bad haymakers; and some are destitute of good ones. The country under survey may be said to be above mediocrity; and that is as much as can be said of it. Quantities of hay are annually wasted, and still greater quantities unnecessarily injured, through bad management. It is seldom tedded sufficiently; is frequently exposed, all night, abroad, in catching weather; and, in such weather, is too often carried before it be dry.

A fingular expedient is here practifed to get it (as it is intended) out of harm's way. This is to put it into "pikes," or stacklets, of about a load each, before it be fit to be put into stack; and, too frequently, before it be fit to be put into large cocks. This is considered as a middle stage; in which it is

P

C

n

h

Ta

gı

de

to take a partial heat, and become prepared for the stack.

If hay be free from external moisture, yet too full of sap to be trusted in stack, "piking" it may be of great use. But it is more generally made use of, as a slovenly expedient, for getting hay out of hand, in a tedious season. In this case, however, it is mostly mischievous. I have seen these pikes, when opened out to be carried to the stack, white with mould, black with rottenness, and of every intermediate color, excepting that which alone is desirable.

In the best practice of the District, the grass, in fine weather, is tedded after the mowers; or, in showery weather, as soon as a fair opportunity offers. In the evening, unless due considence can be placed in the weather, it is put into cocklets—provincially, "hipples;" made in different ways; some being set up hollow, with the soot and the head of the rake, others, in the common way, with sorks. As the hay has advanced in dryness, the hipples are increased in size.

When a fair opportunity offers, and the grass is perfectly dry, the hipples are "fundered;" that is, broken out into beds, in the usual manner; turned; and again got up into

re

is

is

to

K 4

cocklets,

cocklets, of such size as the state of dryness requires. When sufficiently dry, the hay is made into well sized cocks; namely, about eight or ten to the load; horses being sometimes used in this operation. See the next Article.

When the crop is intended to be flacked on the piece it grew on, the first-made part generally stands in these cocks, until the whole, or the principal part of the remainder, be ready for the stack; which, by this means, is never exposed abroad in its first stages: a circumstance, however, which is too commonly suffered, by less judicious hay-farmers.

3. Preserving Hay. The most prevalent practice is to stack it in the field; either for the purpose of soddering with it on the ground, or to be setched home, in frosty weather, or when wanted. Much, however, is carried to the homestall, at hay time; some to be stacked; others to be housed; the latter a practice which, when room can conveniently be had, seems to be in good estimation. It is at once got out of the way of the weather, and probably into the place, in which it will be wanted; the mustiness of housed hay, which

tale Muo

which is talked of in some places, is not per-

The practice of STACKING HAY IN THE FIELD adds much to the ease and dispatch of hay time. If the stack be placed in the center of the ground, a considerable part of the hay may be collected, without the trouble of loading it on a carriage.

If it be in large cocks, it is sometimes drawn to the stack, with one horse; by means of a cart rope, put underneath the skirts of the cock on the sides, and above the skirts on the back part; giving the bend of the rope sufficient hold of the hay, to prevent its being drawn from under the cock. The two ends of the rope pass to a pair of hames; to which one end is fixed, the other being kept in its place by a wooden pin. When the cock arrives at the rick, the peg is drawn, and the rope is disengaged.

If the hay he abroad, it is rowed in the usual way, and is sometimes drawn together with a long pole (six or eight seet long), with a rope passing, from each end of it, to the hames; a man standing or pressing upon the pole, to keep it down to its work, and make it clear the ground as it goes. This however, though simple, is a difficult business. More complex

complex implements, of various constructions, have therefore been contrived, for this purpose.

These implements are also used in cocking; and, when the quantity of dry hay is great, and hands scarce, it eases and expedites the business very considerably. For, in this case, the main burden of the hay is drawn together by the team, the rakers having only the bared ground to rake over; following the implement, and drawing the rakings to the part to be cleared, by the next sweep of the implement; beginning on one fide of the piece, and proceeding, in this regular and expeditious manner, to the other; leaving the hay in large rows, eafily to be cocked; or to be dragged to the flack; or loaded; as occafion may require. This expedient, however, is far from being in general practice.

When the ground near the stack is cleared, and the stack has risen too high to be conveniently forked upon, from the ground, the outskirts of the field are drawn together in carriages.

In the best practice of the District, the stack, if not very large (which field stacks seldom are), is never begun upon, until a sufficiency of hay be dry, to get it above the eaves.

eaves, the first day. If the whole be ready, the middle of the stack is rounded up, and the remainder set in tall "pikes," by the side of it, ready to be laid on, the first fine day after the stem be sufficiently settled. This appears, to me, to be bringing the business of laying up hay, in the field, as near perfection as the nature of it will admit.

Field stacks are, I believe invariably, made round. The favorite form, at present, seems to be that of an egg; a form, perhaps, of all others the most beautiful, but by no means the most convenient *.

When the hay has done heating, the stack is finally topt up, its roof adjusted and raked, and its top capt with thatch; the principal part of the roof being left naked.

In a country where thatching the entire roof is the established custom, this would appear negligent management. In this country, to bestow thatch and thatching, upon the whole, would be deemed a wasteful extravagant practice. It would be difficult to say,

In CLEVELAND the opposite extreme prevails. The turnep is there the archetype. If hay stacks be made round, a form between the egg and the turnep is preserable to either extreme; but, in my opinion, a barn is the best model for a hay stack.

with certainty, which is the better practice; much depends on a plenty or scarcity of straw. Either of them is good, if properly executed.

Field stacks are fenced with large hurdles, provincially "stack-bars;" resembling the gate hurdles of some Districts, and the cattle hurdles of others. Being placed in a ring, and united together with pins passing through the heads, they form an arch, and become a simple and sufficient sence against every kind of stock.

- 4. Expenditure of Hay. There is no regular market for hay, in the District. It is seldom fold, but in times of scarcity. It is mostly consumed, on the premises: chiefly in the house, but partly in the field; a practice which has already been spoken of.
- 3. AFTERGRASS. The expenditure of aftergrass, in this country, is principally on milked cows; some on dry fatting cows, and some on oxen, thrown up from work, in the spring, and finished with aftergrass.

Time of Breaking. In some places, cattle are turned into meadows, as soon as the crop is out of them. This is fouling the ground without any advantage to the cattle, which

will not, cannot, eat the flubble of mown ground *.

In this country, the opposite extreme of management is too prevalent. AFTERGRASS, provincially, "fog," is fearcely ever broken, till after Michaelmas; is sometimes hoarded up, till near Martinmas, before it be turned into. In the latter case, half of it, perhaps, is wasted. Whether the weather prove wet or frosty, one of which may reasonably be expected, at that time of the year, cattle destroy as much long overgrown aftergrass, with their feet, as with their mouths. Wherever they tread, in wet weather, the grass is fouled; wherever they step, when frost is on the ground, the grass they tread on is destroyed.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE MANAGE. MENT OF AFTERGRASS.

It is a matter of furprize that no country has yet adopted AN ECONOMICAL EXPEN-DITURE OF AFTERGRASS. I have met with some faint attempts, in the practice of individuals, in different places; but nothing of a regular confirmed established practice.

There

But fee WEST OF ENGLAND, Art. AFTERGRASS.

There is one leading principle of management, which is easy to be observed, and by which alone, perhaps, half the present waste might be avoided. This is the felf-evident and simple one of not suffering cattle to remain at nights, on aftergrass, nor of permitting them to return to it, in the morning, while frost remains on the ground.

In strictness, they ought never to be suffered to lie down among it, but should be removed, as foon as their appetites are palled. Even this, when the expenditure is on cows, is not difficult. But fatting cattle may, perhaps, require more indulgence. These, however, might, without injury, be let out, in the evening, into an adjoining stubble or pasture ground, and be suffered to return in the morning, with very little extraordinary attention or trouble. Cows might be folded in a yard, or kept in the house, or in the field, as circumstances might require.

Grass which has been trampled under foot, in the manner described above, necessarily remains, in winter, an encumbrance to the furface. If the ground be foddered upon, some of it will of course be worked off by cattle; and horses will eat a still greater share Still, however, the fward will be ragged in the spring; a circumstance that ought to be avoided. In the early part of spring, aftergrass ought to be level; that is, either entirely bare, or covered with a sufficient even bite of unsoiled aftergrass, or winter-freed pasturage.

Two of the most intelligent rural economists of these kingdoms make a point of saving autumnal grass, for spring feed; and they are probably right when they assert, that it is the most certain, and, on the whole, the best spring feed, which is, at present, known.

On these principles, the right management of aftergrass is evident. The forwardest ought to be broken, sufficiently early, to be eaten, without waste, before winter set in; and the latest, that is to say, the shortest, should be shut up for spring feed. If aftergrass be too long and grossy, it is apt to lodge, and rot upon the ground in winter. Therefore, on rich land, it ought to be more or less fed, before Michaelmas; and then, while of a due length, to be shut up during winter.

IV. PASTURE GROUNDS. The management of pasture grounds requires to be subdivided into

- 1. Spring Management.
- annul (2. Stocking. and many tox
- 3. Summer Management.

1. SPRING

I. SPRING MANAGEMENT. In the ordinary practice of the Diffrict, pastures are that up, in winter, or early in the fpring, and kept free from stock, until Old Mayday.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE SPRING MANAGEMENT OF GRASS LANDS.

This appears to me to be bad management. At Old Mayday, in a common year, and on an ordinary foil, there is a fufficient bite, over every part of the furface. Cattle of course choose the better berbage. They have no inducement to crop the weeds and coarfer graffes, which they suffer to run up to feed, thereby, in the instant, encumbering the furface, and, in the consequence, increasing their quantity; thus tending to lessen, in a twofold way, the proportion of NUTRITIOUS HERBAGE.

Even supposing the sward to be perfectly free from weeds and coarse grasses, it is bad management to fuffer stock (STORE STOCK) to be turned upon a full bite. They cannot, if duly stocked, keep the whole of it under. Much of it will inevitably run up to feed, forming tufts and uneaten patches, which (if not removed with the fithe) remain, during

the

the summer, as useless to the grazier, as if they were not included within the limits of his pastures. They are so much waste ground. The quantity of grazing furface, or, in other words, the fixe of the pasture, is lessened, in proportion to the quantity of stale berbage.

On the contrary, if stock be admitted into pastures, while the early weeds are yet in a tender state, and before the surface be covered with better berbage; every weed will be cropped, and every part be equally eaten. Even rufbes, when they first shoot, are eaten freely by cattle and horses; especially the latter. The cowparfnep, ragwort, knobweed, and other gross early plants are; on their first emersion, devoured greedily by cattle and sheep:

But changing weeds into nutriment, and increasing the quantity of pasturing surface; are not the only advantages arising from breaking pastures, early, with store cattle. The cattle themselves are benefited, by being removed, by degrees, from dry meat to fucculent herbage; and thereby, in all human probability, preserved from many disorders, which cattle are liable to, on their being fitst turned out to grass in the spring.

Vol. II.

It will be faid, that, under this management, pasture grounds require to be stocked thinner, than in the usual practice. For a few days, immediately after Mayday, the pasture will be comparatively short (a circumstance, perhaps, favorable to cattle when first turned out wholly to grass), but, afterwards, the advantage will be evidently in favor of early breaking; inasimuch as the quantity of surface is thereby encreased. It is therefore demonstrable, that, under this management, pastures may be stocked thicker, than in the common practice.

FATTING CATTLE, which are forward in flesh, and are intended to be finished with grass, may require a full bite at the first turning out. But for cows, working oxen, REARING CATTLE, and lean cattle, intended to be fatted on grass, a full bite, at the first turning out, is not requisite.

Another objection, which may be made to early grazing, is that of laying the land open to the drought of spring. This, too, is in great measure, when applied to pasturage, an ill grounded apprehension. It is notorious to common observation, that cows milk, and cattle in general thrive, beyond expectation, in droughty weather. It is not the length of grass,

grafs, but the quantity of nourishment it comtains, which makes cattle pay for their pafturage. In dry feafons, medicinal waters are frongly impregnated, and fruit exposed to the fun in fuch feafons, is fweeter and more highly flavored, than it is in a moist feafon, or a shady situation; but the distillers of esfential oils are the best judges of the effects of seasons on herbage.

The richness of vegetable productions appears to be in proportion to the quantity of heat, in the immediate fibere of their vegetation. Thus the richness of fruit is increased, by the reflection of the wall; and it strikes me that the richness of grass is increased, by the reflection of the foil. Long grafs shades the foil and destroys the reflection. The shorter the grafe the Aronger the reflection, and, confequently, the richer the herbage.

But the longer the grafs, the fooner the cattle fatisfy their hunger, and lie down to rest. A MEDIUM, therefore, is observable. The due length depends upon the nature of the flock, the nature of the foil, and the nature of the featon. Rich grafe goes farther than that which is watery and weak. A good grazier looks to the condition of his L 2 Cattle,

Lundsha

cattle, rather than to the length of their pasture.

These observations are drawn from my own experience, as well as from the practice of one man in this District, who, by early stocking, keeps not only his rough pastures, but even his yards, in a great measure level, and free from encumbrance.

OLD LADYDAY to the MIDDLE OF APRIL, according to the progress of spring, appears to me, at present, as the best time for shutting up mowing grounds and opening pastures.

2. STOCKING PASTURES. The species and the quantity require to be separately confidered.

No settled rules, with respect to the mixture of species, are here observed. It is generally understood, that borses and cattle, intermixed, will eat grass, cleaner, than either species will, alone; not so much from their separately affecting different grasses, as from the circumstance of both species disliking to feed near their own dung.

Horses, it is true, appear partial to particular patches of sward; but, on close examination, I have never been able to discover any peculiarity, in the soil, or the berbage, of these barely eaten spots; which are, I apprehend,

prehend, first eaten to the quick, fortuitously, and are afterwards kept down, through their peculiar sweetness, owing to the peculiar shortness of the herbage. Hares and rabbits, in the neighbourhood of kept covers, keep down patches of barley or other corn, in a similar manner, and through similar motives.

Besides this unsair manner of seeding, the HORSE is disliked in pastures, on account of the worthlessness of the DUNG OF HORSES, at grass.

This, when the superior value of their dung, in the stable, is considered, appears somewhat paradoxical. The idea, however, is not confined to this District, nor to this Island; it prevails, I am well informed, in America, and more or less, perhaps, in every place, where husbandmen observe, inattentively.

The idea has, no doubt, some soundation. The dung of horses, dropped on grass in summer, soon undergoes a change. Its substance is presently scooped out by insects; nothing but a porous bundle of undigested vegetable matter being left. If insects not only eat horse dung, but sly away with it out of the field, it is in reality lost, to that particular field; but if, what is most likely, they

drop it again, near the place where it was taken up, and, at length, find a grave, for their own bodies, among the grafs, the occupier of the land fultains no loss.

either with cows or fatting cattle. They eat less fairly than horses, which stick to particular patches; while sheep run over and nibble out the choicest morsels of the entire piece. They are generally kept alone, except on commons, and are, on this side of the Wale, properly confined to the uplands, the most natural pasture of sheep.

With regard to the aggregate QUANTITY OF STOCK, fuitable to a given piece of ground, husbandmen, here, as in other places, differ in their opinions. Extremes are mostly injudicious. The impropriety of stocking too thin has already been shewn; but laying on stock too thick is a still greater impropriety. Broken grass may be mown for hay, but the evils of overstocking are not easily repaired; stock once checked do not readily regain a thriving habit. I have known (not in this District) the entire produce of the land thrown away, by overflocking: it is an error which novitial farmers too frequently fall into. The middle way ought to be attentively tively fought after. Nothing but experience, on the given ground, can point it out. In obtaining this experience, it is always prudent to begin on the fafe fide; or, in other words, to understock, rather than overstock, the first year.

SUMMER MANAGEMENT OF PAS-3. TURES. In this department of the grass land management, the District under survey is deficient. No shifting of stock; no head stock and followers; nor fweeping of pastures, with the fithe. In the ordinary practice of the country, stock are turned into pasture grounds, at Mayday, and there remain impounded, until Michaelmas; or until harvest be in; when the head stock are transferred to the mowing grounds, and the ordinary stock to the stubbles, to partake of the "average:" a provincial term for the eatage of arable land, after harvest; a term probably originating in the ancient commonfield management,

I have already intimated, that it is not my intention to make the present a didactic work, Nevertheless, where I find what appears to me cause of censure, it may be right to mention what I think would be a means of doing

it away,

l,

r

.

Q

n

7.

e

:

2

is

nd

or.

di

n-

ly

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE MANAGE, MENT OF SUMMER PASTURES.

The grassland management is no longer a subject which is new to me. I have now had a considerable share of experience, in my own practice, and have also had opportunities of observing, on a large scale, the practice of others, in different and distant Districts. I will therefore give, here, in as few words as possible, a sketch of my present ideas, respecting the proper management of summer pastures.

Much depends on SITUATION, and much on WATER. There are cases (many of them in this District) in which the stock are, through necessity, confined during the summer in one grass pound. Cases like these can only be lamented, not remedied. There are others which will admit of only two divisions; that is, of one shift: a predicament infinitely preserable to the first; but not altogether desirable.

In all cases, where fatting cattle or dairy cows make a part of the stock, and where situation, soil, and water will permit, every suite of grazing grounds ought, in my idea,

Lieverat

to confist of THREE COMPARTMENTS. One for head stock (as cows or fatting cattle), one for followers (as rearing or other lean stock), and the third to be shut up to freshen for the leading stock.

If, at the time of shifting the followers, there be much feedy berbage lest upon the ground, it ought to remain until they be shifted; and to be MOWN AS HAY during the recess.

But if, at that time, a few weeds, and a little feedy berbage only be left, they ought to be SWEPT down, with the fithe, a few days before the removal of the lean flock; which will not fail, in this case, to lick up even the sharpest thistles, while they are in the soft flaccid state, to which mowing presently reduces them.

Finally, I am clearly of opinion, that, let the pasture consist of one, two, or more compartments, not a weed ought to feed, nor a tust of stale grass be suffered to stand, in a pasture ground; which ought once, at least, during the summer, to be LEVELLED WITH THE SITHE; thus, at a small expence, converting WEEDS INTO NUTRIMENT, and WASTE GROUND INTO AFTERGRASS.

allocation quality 27. and the constitute of

HORSES,

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

verti deper tunuren en adpen de dienene

YORKSHIRE has long been celebrated for its horses. Fitzherbert, who wrote two hundred and fifty years ago, mentions his going to Rippon fair, to buy colts.

The influence of climature, on the constitution, or changeable part of the nature of animals, is a matter difficult to be demonstrated. There are men who deny it.— Nevertheless, strong evidences of its existence may be drawn, from the animal under consideration.

No man has yet been able to breed Arabian horses, in England; English horses, in France or Germany; nor Yorkshire horses, in any other District of England. Some good horses, no doubt, are bred every year, in disferent parts of the kingdom; but they are few, in proportion to the number of bad ones bred, in those parts,

In Norfolk, the breeding of faddle horses has been repeatedly attempted, without success. Yorkshire stallions have been, and still are sent, into Norfolk, in the covering season. The faals may be handsome, but they lose their form as they grow up.

On the contrary, in Yorkshire, let the foal, when dropt, be ever so unpromising, it will, if any true blood circulate in its veins, acquire fashion, strength, and activity, with its growth.

These circumstances seem to account for the superiority of Yorkshire-bred horses; and furnish an evidence, that air, water, soil, or berbage, has an influence on the constitution or changeable properties of animals.

The District more immediately under furwey may, perhaps, be considered as the first, in the county, for the breeding of horses. Nevertheless, it cannot, even here, be called a universal practice. Men are led into it by accident or caprice.

It would be difficult to afcertain the exact number annually bred. The Vale, the Wolds, and Holderness, probably employ a hundred stallions. One hundred mares are considered as the full complement for one

horse.

horse. Some of them, perhaps, do not get fifty. On this calculation, there are from five to ten thousand horses bred, between the Eastern Morelands and the Humber *.

It will now be necessary to consider sepa-

- lath ad . The breed. an winsness and no
- 2. The method of breeding.
- g. The method of making-up.
- The markets.
- 5. The management of workedhorses, in this District.

I. BREED. Thirty years ago, STRONG SADDLE HORSES, fit for the road only, were the principal breed of the Vale.

During the last twenty years, some capital HUNTERS have been bred in it. This change was principally effected by one horse, JALAP; a full-bred horse; whose pedigree and performances are well known upon the turf.

He is still living; and, what is remarkable, last season, at the age of thirty, covered several mares. His leap five guineas each,

for

This calculation, however, is grounded on little more than supposition. It would be difficult to ascertain the exact number of stallions kept in so wide a District.

for blood mares; two guineas for "Chap-men's" mares *.

But notwithstanding the credit which the Vale has justly acquired, of late, by its hunters, the breed is, at present, changing to sashionable coach horses; namely, tall, strong, oversized hunters. The breed; therefore, may be said to have increased in size, rather than to have undergone a change. In 1783, the stallion shows exhibited beautiful groups of animals, active as the greyhound, and spirited as the lion. This year (1787) the shows were comparatively flat and spiritles: a mere parade of troopers.

There may be several reasons, for the alteration which is taking place, in the breed of horses in the Vale.—The Jalapian breed has degenerated; very sew of the sons of this celebrated horse have been good stock-getters. Another reason, and perhaps a better, is the unsitness of high-bred hunters, for beasts of burden and draught. Not only brood mares, but growing horses, are used in husbandry. The operation of plowing with two horses requires strength: slender horses are unsit for it; but a three or sour-

year

[•] He died in December 1787, fince this article was written.

year old coach horse may be occasionally used; and, in cases of deformity or lameness, may be continued as a farm horse. If to this be added, the extravagant prices which this description of coach horses have recently borne, the Vale farmers may be right in propagating the breed *.

Let this be as it may, they are most affuredly wrong, when they give encouragement to the Fen Breed, the "Howden mack"
of BLACK CART HORSES, which I am forry
to see worming their way, into the Vale.
The breed of grey rats, with which this Island
has of late years been overrun, are not a
greater pest in it, than the breed of black
fen horses: at least, while cattle remain
scarce, as they are at present; and while the
siesh of horses continues to be rejected as an
article of human food.

Let the Vale farmers continue to plow with coach horses, and use oxen in carriage: a breed of horses better calculated for eating than working, and whose tendency is to render their drivers as sluggish as themselves, are ill adapted to the present rents of the Vale. Norfolk has already experienced the evil

^{*} The Wolds and Holdenness have been longer in the practice of breeding coach horses.

and I hope this country will not suffer by the same indiscretion. It is laughable enough to see a slender half-bred mare, who perhaps, a sew years ago, received the embraces of Jalap or his offspring, bending under the weight of a cumbrous animal, whose very legs, in all their admired roughness, are nearly equal in size to the body of her former gallant. No wonder that monsters, having not their likeness in nature, should be the produce of such unnatural amours.

II. BREEDING HORSES. From what has been faid respecting the superiority of Yorkshire horses, it will, no doubt, be expected that great attention is paid to breeding; and that the mysteries of it will be disclosed; while, perhaps, others have conceived that their superiority is more owing to the art of breeding, than to the geniality of climature. I should be forry if truth oblige me to discover the misjudgment of my readers; and seel myself aukwardly circumstanced in being under the necessity of disclosing the misconduct of my countrymen.

In different parts of the kingdom, the breeding of race borfes is reduced almost to science. In the Midland counties, the breed-

ing of cart borses is attended to with the same assiduity, as that which has of late years been bestowed, on eattle and sheep; while the breeding of saddle borses, bunters, and coach borses, is almost entirely neglected; is lest almost wholly to chance; even in Yorkshire! I mean as to FEMALES. A breeder, here, would not give five guineas for the best brood mare in the kingdom;—unless she could draw, or carry him occasionally to market; nor a guinea extraordinary for one which would do both. He would sooner breed from a rip, which he happens to have upon his premises; though not worth a month's keep:

But how absurd. The price of the leap; the keep of the mare, and the care and keep of her progeny, from the time they drop to the time of sale, is the same, whether they be sold from ten to sisteen, or from sorty to sifty pounds each.

e

iı

to

an

nj

Superior excellency may be said to depend upon the MARE. There is an instance, in this neighbourhood, of the offspring of one mare being sold, to dealers, for sour or sive hundred pounds. What are a sew guineas in the first purchase of a good mare? and what are a sew days plowing, or a sew rides to market,

market, compared with the difference between a race of good and of ordinary horses?

It appears to me evidently, that much remains to be done, in this department of Rural Economy. Good STALLIONS may be had for money; and the different hunts, in the fouth of England, will, fo long as they remain, be a fource of MARES, most suitable to the purpose of breeding CAPITAL HUNTERS. Mares lamed, or stiffened by severe exercise and improper treatment, are generally to be bought, in the neighbourhood of these hunts, at moderate prices. And mares, fit for the breeding of COACH HORSES, are to be met with in every county.

The present prices, given for hunters and coach horses, and, more especially, the deelention of the breeding of the former, are incitements sufficient, to induce men of spirit to make an attempt. Nothing appears to ine to be wanting, but a BAKEWELL, to take the lead.

While the nation remains in its preferat flate of refinement, horses for the road and the field are in a degree necessary; but racers and cart borfes might, with less inconveniency, be dispensed with.

Vol. II. M

The King's Plates have probably had their use, in improving the English horse, in activity and fleetness. But the original intention of them has long ago been answered : RACE-HORSES are now fit for the purpole of amusement, only. They are, in general, drawn much too fine for use. Therefore, to continue these prizes will be distributing the public money, toward the worst of purposes: the encouragement of gaming; and the injury of the breed of English horses. The broad-loined, deep-chefted, old English hunter has given place to the lank feeble racer. If it should be still thought proper to continue the King's Plates, it would certainly be wife to increase the limited weight.

With respect to CART HORSES, if extending the saddle-horse TAX, to farm horses in general, would lessen their number, and increase that of working oxen, it would be political to extend it, without loss of time.

Under the present head, it may be proper to register an idea, which I have met with in this country, and which, evident as it may seem, never occurred to me before, either in theory or practice.

It is a fact, well established in the common practice of this District, that spayed heifers than MAI

men out fight The fpoil the g

In faint appe to fe fema

It

into

the for the fuffic

the d

work better, and have in general more wind, than oxen; and it is not doubted that SPAYED. MARES would have an equal preference to geldings.

I do not, however, find that the experiment has ever been tried. The reason held
out against it, though formidable at first
fight, proves a mere shadow on examination.
The spaying of fillies would undoubtedly
spoil them for brood mares. But does not
the gelding of a colt spoil him for a stallion?
What breeder, when his mares foal, wishes
for fillies? and what dealer would not willingly give halfacrown, for each, to have his
mares changed into geldings? or perhaps
into animals superior to geldings?

In the spring of the year, open mares are faint and troublesome. The only requisites appear to be a safe cutter, and a man of spirit to set him to work, to bring the spaying of semale soals into common practice.

It does not follow, that because a part of the female foals should be cut, there would not be open mares to breed from, more than it does, that because some heisers are spayed for the yoke, or for fatting, there are not cows sufficient, for the purposes of breeding and the dairy. I do not mean to recommend a practice of which I have had no experience; but if the experiment has not been tried, it strikes me, forcibly, that it is worth the trial; and that it is more than time it were set about *.

HI. MAKING UP HORSES. The AGE, at which young horses are here made up for a market, is four or five years old.

Some BREEDERS make-up their own horses; others only back them, and perhaps use them gently, in barness; selling them, at full age, to PROFESSIONAL DEALERS; who, with arts best known to themselves, make them fat and fine-skinned—set up their tails—abridge occasionally the number of their teeth,—and teach them their stable exercise.

Some are bought up, at two or three years old, by HORSE-DEALING FARMERS; who grow them upon good land; break them into the saddle, at least; and finally make them up, according to art, for market.

One farmer in the Vale is faid to make up an hundred, annually. And one dealer, at Malton, is faid to have formetimes two or three hundred horses in his stables, at once.

Making-

mail brain find is p

ton!

fore A

hori

Mor prin and and fair,

for they

fhey in poled char

'F brea

Since the first publication of this Volume, I met with an instance of practice, in the spaying of mares, which will be mentioned, in the SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

Making-up horses, upon a FARM, by a man who is a judge, is a most prositable branch of husbandry. Oats, hay, and straw, find a market on the spot; and town manure is procured, in quantity, without the expence of setching.

IV. MARKETS FOR HORSES. Malton has the only HORSE SHOW in this District. It is held in the spring of the year, and continues for a week; namely, the week before Palm Sunday.

At this fair, great numbers of made-up horses are sold. They begin to go in, on Monday: Tuesday and Wednesday are the principal days, for good horses: Thursday and Friday generally exhibit an inserior fort: and Saturday, which is likewise a great cattle fair, is principally a stallion show, and a fair for resuse horses; which, on this day, are shewn in the open market.

0

n

p

10

3-

ith tily During the week days, the horses are shewn in stables; fitted up, at the inns, and in private yards, for the purpose; being only led out, occasionally, at the desire of the chapman.

The hours of show are the morning before breakfast, the forenoon, and again in the evening;

evening; the stables being constantly shut during meal times.

The show consists of well bred hunters, inferior saddle horses, and light coach horses; most of them being bred in the Vale, on the Wolds, or in Holderness; some few come from Cleveland, and the upper part of the Vale of York.

The purchasers are the London and West of Yorkshire dealers, and foreigners; especially of FRANCE and PRUSSIA.

In 1783, the French markets being then recently opened by the peace, several French dealers were at this show. The favorite colors were yellow bays, greys, and chesnuts. Brown, the Englishman's favorite color, is disliked by foreigners.

But, of late years, the principal part of the first-rate horses have been bought by the dealers, foreign and domestic, previously to the show, at the houses of the country dealers, or the breeders.

t

0

T

The prices are various: from fifteen to fifty pounds includes the majority of the made-up horses, sold at Malton show. They are led, in strings, to London, or shipped off, at Hull, for foreign markets. In 1783, a vessel laden with horses, bought at this show and

and in the neighbourhood, was lost off the coast of Yorkshire.

V. TREATMENT OF WORKED HORSES. In a District where the working of oxen has been, for many ages, the established practice, it cannot be expected that any very accurate management of DRAUGHT HORSES can have taken place. But, in a country which has always been considered as the source of good hunters, and the school of good horsemanship, it may be reasonably supposed, that a superiority of management prevails.

This, however, is not, from what I have feen, the case. The only striking feature of management, which has caught my notice, is, that of turning hunters, and other hard-ridden horses, out into the field in the day-time, in winter; cold or warm, and sometimes wet or dry: a practice which has been cried up by many great horsemen, and is to be met with in every part of the kingdom; though nowhere so prevalently, perhaps, as in this country,

18

10

be

10

to

he

ey

off,

, a

ow

and

It has always struck me as a bad practice. Nevertheless, in compliance with the custom of the place I was in, I let a mare, which I rode into the country in 1782, run out to

M 4

grafs,

grass, on leisure days, and lie in the house, at nights. The consequence was unfavorable, and sufficiently striking to induce me to minute the circumstances, at the close of the occurrence.

As the subject appears to be of confiderable importance, I will here copy the Minute.

"1783, March 11. There are, perhaps, few horses which will bear to be hunted, one day, and turned out to grass the next. My brother's practice is to let his horfes run at grass, in the middle of the day, throughout winter. In conformity with this plan, mine was turned out in the daytime, whenever I did not want to use her, On my arrival here, in November last, though I had rode her a journey of two hundred miles, the was as fat as a mole, and her carcafe round as a barrel. In the early part of winter, I rode her a good deal, and shewed her the hounds, generally once a week. With this exercise, I was not furprised at her thrinking. But having more lately given her ease, -in order that the might recover her flesh and spirits, - without finding any alteration, I had good reason to think that it was not altogether the work, but the treatment, which kept her down; for, with

all the indulgence I could give her, her fides, ten days ago, were clapped together, and her hide stuck as close to her ribs, as if it had been glued to them. Her appetite for dry meat at least was gone. She would let her corn lie in the manger untouched; though for the time I have had her-fix years-the has ever been a remarkable good feeder. I had some blood taken from her, but she still remained the fame. Suspecting that hanging after the grass was the only cause of her ill thriving, she has for the last ten days been kept entirely in the house. Her skin is already loofe and filky, and the calls for corn every time the stable door is opened. The other day she wanted spurs. Now she is all spirits again. - - turned out a mare, which he had hunted the day before, to grass, on a cold day. She got a violent cold; was feized of her limbs; and it has been with great difficulty he has faved her. - began to turn out a valuable mare, which he hunted occafionally; but finding that she refused her dry meat, he discontinued it; and now finds that the has taken to her hay and corn, again, My brother's horse, used to it as he has been from his infancy, and pampered as he constantly

stantly is, looks more like a common hack than a hunter.

"There are two reasons why a horse, which is subjected to violent exercise, should not be exposed at grass, in severe weather. It takes them off their dry meat; and horses, which sweat much, are, it is highly probable, more chilly, fuffer more from pinching cold, and may be more liable to be seized by acute disorders, than horses which have more moderate exercise, and whose frames are less relaxed. A horse which has been enured to those transitions of heat and cold will, no doubt, bear them better than one which has always been used to a warm stable; and which, certainly, ought not to be exposed to fuch dangerous treatment, without the greatest precaution.

"I am nevertheless of opinion, that letting a horse run out, in winter, keeps his legs cleaner and more supple than standing always in the stable. My mare was not fresher on her legs, at four years old, than she has been this winter. And if hunters could be turned out, on leisure days, when the weather is tolerably sine, into a spacious place to hay and corn, without grass, I am of opinion it

would

would be of great service to them. Horses which are unavoidably exposed to transitions from heat to cold—as hunters frequently are, in sauntering by the side of a cover, after a hard run—ought, indisputably, to stand in a cool stable, and to be exposed to the open air on leisure days, so far as the state of perfect bealth and vigour will permit: but no far, ther."

I make no comment on the foregoing facts and reflections. I infert them as a caution to the inexperienced: and as hints to those who wish to hit the HAPPY MEDIUM of treatment.

TURNING OUT HORSES TO GRASS IN THE SPRING. I met with an idea, in this District, respecting the first turning out of a horse entirely to grass, which deserves to be generally known.

When a horse is thrown up, or turned out at nights to grass, in the spring of the year, it is common to choose the forenoon of a fine day to do it in. The natural consequence is, the horse fills his belly, during the funshine, and lays down to rest, in the cold of the night; thereby, probably exposing himself to disorders.

A much

A much better practice prevails, here. The horse, instead of being turned out in the morning, is turned out at bed-time. The consequence is, he eats all night, and sleeps in the sunshine of the next day *.

ather the period but 128. I mount on column to

there to make the core of layer braillest core-

CAT TLYE,

collections is used tollar I moistable than

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

IN A SEQUESTERED Vale, abounding with GRASS LAND, cattle may be expected: they are the most natural stock.

In the uninclosed state of this Vale, the Commons and Cars were applied, chiefly, to the rearing of WORKING OXEN, and a few DAIRY COWS. In the West Marshes, and other central parts of the Vale, which have

* It is generally understood here, that HORSES AT GRASS do not require WATER. They are frequently kept, for months together, in dry upland pastures, without water, and without any apparent inconveniency.

been inclosed, time immemorial, and which, until of late years, have always lain in a state of rough grass, great numbers of young CATTLE were reared, for sale.

Converting the lower lands to arable, inclosing the Commons, and laying the arable fields to grass, have wrought a considerable change, in what may be called the ECONOMY OF LIVE STOCK; more especially in the ECONOMY OF CATTLE. DAIRIES have increased; GRAZING has been introduced; and REARING has declined.

Thus far, however, the Vale may be faid to have reared its own stock; excepting some few scotch CATTLE, which are annually brought into it, for the purpose of clearing rough pastures in winter; and to be fatted on secondary grazing grounds, the ensuing summer.

To give an adequate idea of the nature and management of cattle, in this District, it will be proper to divide the subject into four principal divisions: namely,

1. The Species, or breed.

. . Edito Was of Exceeding Art Chartes.

- 2. Breeding Cattle.
- 3. Rearing cattle.
- Fatting cattle.

I. BREED.

eretions and a

In BREED. Within the memory of a perfon now living; namely, about feventy years
ago; the ancient breed of BLACK cattle,
which probably once prevailed throughout
England*, and whose name is still very improperly used in speaking of cattle in general,
were the only breed of cattle, in this District.
By description, they appear to have resembled
the present breeds of Wales and the West of
Scotland: mostly "all black;" but some with
"white faces:" mostly "horned;" but some of
them "humbled;" that is hornless.

To these succeeded a BLACK AND WHITE breed; probably a variety of the original species. But still the "red cow's milk" was considered as medicinal: and many inveterate disorders were doubtless cured with it: that is to say, by a perseverance in milk diet.

The black mottles, probably a transient fort, were succeeded by the LONGHORNED or "Craven breed:" the probable origin of the present celebrated breed of the Midland counties.

But, in a country where the business of aration was carried on principally by oxen, this breed was found extremely inconvenient. Horns a yard long were not only troublessome,

[.] But fee West of England, Art. CATTLE.

fome, but dangerous, in yoke; especially in the narrow roads and hollow ways, with which the District formerly abounded. Accidents were frequently happening to them; by getting their horns entangled in the hedge or the bank; sometimes breaking off their horns; but more frequently breaking their necks.

This was a fufficient inducement for adopting the SHORTHORNED or "Holderness breed:" probably of Dutch extraction. This change took place some forty or fifty years ago: and the shorthorned breed still prevails; though it has undergone several alterations, since its first introduction.

The first variety of this species of cattle, which I can recollect, was a thick, large-boned, coarse, clumsy animal: remarkably large behind, with thick gummy thighs. Always slessly, but never fat; the sies being of a bad quality. This, however, was not the worst: the monstrous size of the buttocks of the calf was, frequently, fatal to the cow. Numbers of cows were annually lost, in calving. These monsters were stigmatized with the opprobrious epithet "Dutch a—d." This was probably the worst breed the Vale ever knew.

The unprofitableness of the "Dutch breed" being evident, men of discernment began to set about improving it. In the course of the last twenty years, the bone has been lowered, the hind quarters reduced, and the sless and fatting quality very much improved; not by foreign admixtures and unnatural crossings, but by choosing the cleanest and best-sleshed bulls and heifers, from among their own or their neighbours stock.

It is very observable, however, that in effecting this improvement, the born has been considerably lengthened; the present prevailing breed appearing as if it were a cross, between the old short horizontal horn—(provincially, "buckle-horns")—and the middle elevated horn of Herefordshire and East Sussex: not, perhaps, from either of these breeds having been employed in the improvement, but merely from the circumstance of a "fine horn"—namely, a clean, small, sharp well turned horn—having been sashionable, for the last twenty years.

This shews how much the appearance, as well as the nature or constitution, of a given breed of stock, may be altered and improved, without calling in the assistance of alien breeds.

Even

Even the Dutch buttocks were probably bred in England.

The Holderness breed, on their first introduction into the Vale, were faid to be thinquartered, too light behind, and too coarse before; large thoulders, coarfe necks, and deep dewlaps. This form being found difadvantageous to the butcher, encreasing the quantity of the coarfer parts, and reducing the weight of the prime pieces, the breeder endeavored to enlarge the hind quarters; and had he stopped when he had got to the bappy medium, he would have wrought a good work. But the fashion was set ;- "cloddy" bullocks were in estimation; and their evil qualities were overlooked, until they were rendered too obvious; and the confequences above mentioned had taken place.

The form and fize of the PRESENT BREED OF THE VALE may be seen, in the following dimensions of a working ox, rising five years old; above par as to form, but somewhat beneath it in point of size.

Height, at the withers, four feet eleven inches.

twenty inches.

Smallest girt, seven feet four inches.

Vol. II. N Largest

Largest girt, eight feet five inches.

Greatest width, at the shoulder, twentytwo and a half inches.

- a half inches.
- at the round-bone, twentyone inches.
- Length from forehead to nache, eight feet five inches.
- knob to the center of the hip bone, four feet one inch.
- the extremity of the nache, twentytwo inches.

Length of the horns, fourteen inches.

Width of the horns at the points, twentytwo inches.

The eye full and quick.

The head and neck clean.

The bone fomewhat large.

The chine and buttocks full.

The flesh soft and mellow to the hand.

The color blood-red, marked with white.

But a variety, new to the Vale, is now creeping into it: the TEES-WATER BREED;
—a variety of the shorthorned breed. This variety is established on the banks of the Tees.

Tees, at the head of the Vale of York, and is held out as the "true Yorkshire short-horned breed." Be this as it may, much attention has been bestowed on its establishment; and it appears to be, at present, a most valuable breed of cattle: valuable, I mean, to the grazier and the butcher: the bone, head, and neck fine; the chine full; the loin broad; the carcase, throughout, large and well sashioned; and the sless and fatting quality equal, or perhaps superior, to those of the present breed of the Vale; which, however, appear to be more astive, more atbletic, and sitter for the yoke or barness.

In forming that variety, a horn, very different from that which is prevalent in the Vale, has been produced. The "backlehorn" is, in this case, as in the other, somewhat lengthened; but the fashionable horn, on the banks of the Tees, is a clubbed downhanging horn, as if, in forming it, a dash of Craven blood had been thrown in. And it might be made a moot point; whether the horns of the two breeds, now particularly under notice, have been produced by fashion alone; or whether the Teeswater horn may not have been altered, from the original short horn, by a slight intermixture of the Craven

breed; and whether the Holderness breed, from which the Vale cattle have indisputably originated, may not have had a similar admixture of the middlehorned blood *.

I wish to trace the origin and progress of the different breeds of cattle in the Island; but I find it will be a difficult task to do it with strict accuracy +.

The HORN is the best criterion for distinguishing the different species (if the term be applicable) of cattle. It is a PERMANENT SPECIFIC CHARACTER. The color, though not altogether accidental, is changeable; and neither the form nor the sless are permanently characteristic

drank medicinally, implies the presence of red cattle. Admitting that these red cattle were of either of the breeds abovementioned, (that is to say, of the native red breed of the southern parts of this Island, see West of England) and that they were mixed with the imported breed, it readily follows, that the change which has recently taken place, has been effected, merely, by restoring part of the original blood.

After having examined, with some attention, the several breeds of the Island, this appears to me the most fatisfactory manner of accounting for the striking resemblance, between individuals of the breed under notice, and those of the breeds of Herefordshire and East Sussex.

+ 1796. See WEST OF ENGLAND, Art. CATTLE, for a more enlarged View of this subject.

characteristic of any particular species. Good form and good sless may be found, in every species; though they are by no means equally prevalent, nor equally excellent, in all. But a horn six inches long was never yet produced by the Craven breed; nor one a yard long by the Holderness breed. And the middle-horned breed of Herefordshire, Sussex, and other parts of the Island, appears to be as distinct a species as either of the former.

These are my only reasons for being so minutely descriptive of the horns of cattle. I am not a BIGOT to horns of any shape or length. I would as soon judge of a man's heart by the length of his singers, as of the value of a bullock by the length of his horns.

If his flesh be good and well laid on, and his offal be proportionably small; if he thrive well, fat kindly at an early age, or work to a late one if required; I would much rather have him entirely without borns, than with any which ENTHUSIASM can point out.

The doctrine of horns has long appeared to me as a species of SUPERSTITION, among Farmers, and as a CRAFT, convenient to leading breeders, in establishing their respective systems.

But

But left I should have cause to repent of my rashness, in speaking thus irreverently of horns, I will here allow them all the merit which, in my opinion, truth entitles them to.

The horn has been mentioned as a permanent specific character of cattle. Hence, in varieties, it may have its use, as a criterion. Thus, supposing a male and semale of superior form and slesh, and with horns resembling each other (as nearly as the horns of males and semales of the same variety naturally do), no matter whether short or long, sharp or clubbed, rising or falling, and supposing a variety to be established from this parentage, it is highly probable, that the horns of the parents would continue to be characteristic of the true breed, and might, by inferior judges, be depended upon, in some degree, as a criterion.

But it is indisputable, that horns remain the same, while the slesh and fatting quality change; and every man of superior judgement will depend more upon the form and bandle of the carcase, than upon the length and turn of the horn. For it is a notorious fact, that the individuals of a given variety

may

may have exactly the same horns, without having exactly, either the same fashion, or the same slesh.

If there be any criterion or point of cattle, which may be univerfally depended upon, as a guide to the grazier, it is the EYE, not the horn. The eye is a mirror, in which the health and babit, at least, may be seen, with a degree of certainty.

II. BREEDING. From the foregoing view of the breeds of cattle, in the Vale, it appears, that confiderable attention has long been paid to the art of breeding; and it has increased much of late years.

1. Bulls. A bull show has lately been established, in East Yorkshire: a prize medal being awarded to him who produces the best young bull: an admirable institution, which will doubtless be of lasting benefit to the country.

In the Vale, there is an instance of a gentleman (Mr. HILL of Thornton) keeping one of the best of these shown BULLS, for the use of his tenants: a liberal practice which might well be adopted, by other country gentlemen; and, more particularly, by men of large estates.

- 2. BREEDING Cows. This subject requires to be fubdivided into, ded and sel
 - 1. Rearing.
- 2. Purchasing.
- 3. Treatment,
- 4. Disposal.
- 1. Rearing. It has already been faid, that the Vale still continues to rear its own stock. The rearing of cows will appear, in the next fection, under the general head REARING CATTLE.
- 2. Purchafing Cows. Though a dairyman may in general rear his own cows, he must be fortunate indeed, if he never have occasion to purchase a cow.

The favorite points of a milking cow, here, are a thin thigh, a lank thin-skinned bag hanging backward, teats long, and fufficiently free of milk without spilling it, dug veins large, and horns yellow. I will not vouch for the infallibility of all these points; but this I can fay, that I never noticed a cow, with a thick fleshy thigh, which was a good milker.

The dimensions of the handsomest cow, I have seen, of the true Vale breed, rising five years old, and within a few months of calving, are as follow:

Height

Height at the withers; four feet five inches.

of the brisket, eighteen and a half inches.

Smallest girt, seven feet one inch.

Largest girt, nine feet two inches.

Width at the shoulder, twentyone and a half

hips, twentyfour inches.

roundbone, nineteen inches.

Length from forehead to nache, seven seet five inches.

to the center of the shoulderknob to the center of the huckle, three feet eleven inches.

the out of the nache, twentyone inches.

Length of the horns, ten inches.

Width at the points, eighteen and a half inches.

Head, neck, and leg, fine and clean.

Chine full, and back level.

Color, a darkish red, mottled with white.

3. Treatment of Cows. Here, as in all countries where grazing gives place to the dairy, milked cows are indulged with the best the farm will afford. The best land for pasture, in summer; the head of the fog, in autumn; and, generally, hay most of winter.

This

This practice has already been noticed. If the present breed of cows require hay, when they give no milk, it is a depreciation of their value as milking cows.

Be this as it may, there is certainly one disadvantage of the Vale breed of cows, which, I believe, is common to all the varieties of the shorthorned breed. This is their difficulty in calving. For, notwith-standing the fleshiness of the hind quarter has been sufficiently done away, the bones still remain. The loin is still broad, and the hips still protuberate; perhaps too much, either for seemliness or use.

An improper treatment of the cow may encrease the difficulty. A cow can scarcely be too low in flesh, a month before she calves. Good keep, three weeks or a month before calving, gives due strength and a flush of milk. The cause may be difficult to point out with precision; but the effect is well ascertained.

It is a fact, that shorthorned cows seldom calve without assistance. The hour of calving is watched, with obstetric solicitude; the person who has the care of them frequently rising in the night, and sometimes sitting up with them, the night through. From constant

stant observation, however, a skilful dairyman will judge, at bedtime, the hour of calving, sufficiently near, to know whether it will be necessary for him to rise, before his usual bour.

4. Markets for Cows. Milking cows are mostly sold, at the neighbouring sairs, with calves by their sides. Sometimes, but not frequently, they are sold as incalvers. The medial price of a cow and calf, on a par of the last ten years, has been seven to nine pounds.

Dry cows—provincially, "drapes"—are either fold, at the fairs, to jobbers, who buy them up for the Midland or South-of-England graziers, or are fatted, on the dairy farm, with aftergrass, turneps, &c.—The medial price of a lean "drape," of the Vale breed, on a par of the last ten years, has been five to fix pounds.

III. REARING. This department of the subject is naturally broken into three stages; rearing cattle requiring different kinds of treatment, at different ages.

1. CALVES. 1. Time of rearing. Can-

pass over, in this place, as not having met with

with an accurate definition of it, in this country; where the blood and the color feem to be more attended to, by breeders in general, than the form.

A "raw nose;" that is, a white muzzle, with nostrils red on the inside, is considered as a bad mark; portending a tender animal: on the contrary, a black or brown muzzle, with dark-colored nostrils, is esteemed a sign of hardiness.

A calf entirely white is generally rejected, under a notion that white cattle are of a tender nature; that they are peculiarly subject to loufiness; and that they are disliked by their affociates! The finest ox, I ever knew, of the Holderness breed, was white. The finest ox, I ever saw, of the Teeswater breed, was white. One of the finest cows, now in the Vale, is white. Nevertheless, valuable calves are annually fent to the butcher, merely because they are all white. The smallest speck of color; even the tip of an ear, red or black; faves them from profcription: under a notion, no doubt, that it hardens their nature; defends them from lice; and renders them acceptable to their companions: a yulgar error, which is not confined to this Diftrict;

District; but which ought, in my opinion, to be universally exploded *.

3. Castrating Calves. Oxen, in this country at least, are subject to a stoppage in the intestines; owing, it is believed, to the "blood strings" of the testicles being lest in the body, at the time of castration. The sact seems to be, that the disorder is generally caused, by a link of the intestines being thrown (in playing, it is supposed) across a cord or membrane, in the hind part of the abdomen; and the cure is radically effected, by breaking it: an operation which is not unfrequently performed †.

* 1796. The wild Cattle of Chillingham Park, in Northumberland, are uniformly white; except the infides of their ears, which are of a brown color.

† I remember to have once seen this operation; and have lately heard it minutely described, by a person who has repeatedly performed it. It is simple and safe. An orifice, large enough to admit the hand, being made in the coats of the abdomen— on the near or left side—(between the ribs, the huckle, and the slank) the intestines are drawn forward into their natural situation, and the string broken: otherwise, the animal is liable to a repetition of the same disorder. The symptoms are restlessness, with attempts (but not violent, I believe) to beat the belly with the hind legs; and with a stoppage of the socces; nothing passing through the body but a white slimy matter. In many places, I apprehend, this disorder is not well understood; being mistaken for some other internal disorder. Death is the certain consequence.

If the suspension be really effected, by a string of the testicle, indexterously lest in the calf, at the time of castration, much caution is requisite in this operation.

An experienced cutter performed it thus: Having extricated the testicle, and cut the seminal cord—the "nature string,"—he forced his singer and thumb upward, as it were into the body of the calf, (which stood on its legs during the operation) drawing the "blood string" twelve or sourteen inches long: the point of it appearing, not abrupt, as if broken off; but fine as a thread, as if wholely extracted.

4. Treatment of rearing Calves. This differs, in the practice of different individuals. In an instance which, perhaps, may be confidered as a fair specimen, the treatment is this:-The calf never fucks its dam; but has her milk, warm from the teat, given to it, twice a day, in a pail,—from the time of calving, until it be a fortnight or three weeks old. At that age, the calves begin to have half new milk and half skim milk, boiled (which is thought to be more "nourishing" than raw milk) for about three weeks longer: they are then put to all skim milk, or to milk and water, with perhaps a little oatmeal or wheat

wheat flour strowed over it *; and with hay, in the early part of the season; or grass, as soon as spring puts in. In the latter end of May, or the beginning of June, according to the time of their being dropped, they are turned away to grass and water, only, for the summer; with sometimes rape herbage, in autumn.

- 2. YEARLINGS. Young cattle are, I believe, invariably housed, the first winter:—generally loose; and are indulged with the best hay the farm will afford. Their summer pasture is such as conveniency will allow them: mostly of a secondary nature. In the open-field state, the common was their summer pasture.
- 3. TWOYEAROLD CATTLE. The second winter, oat straw is the common sodder of young cattle. They are generally tied by the neck, in hovels, or under sheds. Their summer pasture, commons, woody wastes, rough grounds, or whatever best suits their owner's conveniency.

ť

,

f

e

d

r:

lk

or

at

At

Sometimes, a small quantity of LINSEED JELLY is. mixt with thin milk and water, and is found of great service; making their skins remarkably sleek and filey. If too much be used, it is liable to make them scour.

At two years old, the STEERS — provincially, "flots,"—are generally familiarized to the yoke, but are not, by good husbandmen, worked much, at that age.

At two years old, also, the HEIFERS—provincially, "whies," are generally put to the bull. This, however, is not an invariable practice. In the state of commonage, they were frequently kept from the bull, until they were three years old: now, in the state of inclosure and improvement, and at the present high rents, they are frequently suffered to take the bull, when yearlings; bringing calves at two years old.

GENERAL REMARKS ON BRINGING HEIFERS INTO MILK.

This is an interesting subject, in the management of cattle. Farmers, in every District, differ in their opinions respecting it.

The arguments, for bringing heifers in, at TWO YEARS OLD, are, that they come fooner to profit; and that farmers cannot afford, at the present rate of rent, to let them run; unprofitably, until they be three years old.

On the other hand, the argument, in favor of bringing them in at THREE YEARS OLD,

a

is that, not being stinted in their growth, they make larger finer cows, than those which are suffered to bear calves, at a more early age.

But I have not yet met with any man, who even attempts to prove, which of the two is, upon the whole, the more profitable practice.

The gardener steems to be well aware, that suffering a tree to bear fruit, too early, checks its growth; and there may be some analogy, in this respect, between vegetables and animals. But even admitting this, if the cow receive no injury, as to thriving, talving, milking, nor any other than that of being checked, in point of fize, the objection appears to me to fall. If, however, early production check, not only the cow, but her progeny likewise, an objection no doubt will lie against it.

I have long been of opinion, that it is, in general, the farmer's interest to let his heisers take the bull, whenever nature prompts them. There is, undoubtedly, some present profit arising from their coming in, at an early age; and whether a middle-sized cow may not, afterwards, afford as much near profit, as one of larger stature, is certainly a moot point.

Vol. II. O Much,

Much, however, depends upon KEEP. A flarveling heifer will not take the bull, at a year old. Nor ought any yearling heifer, which has taken the bull, ever afterwards, to be stinted in keep. If she be ill kept, while with calf, there will be danger at, or after, the time of her calving. If afterwards pinched, there will be danger of her not taking the bull the next year.

Hence, we may infer, with a degree of fafety, that the propriety, or impropriety, of bringing heifers into milk, at two years old, depends, principally, upon soil and situcorrive no injury, Just to through ATION.

On a good foil, and in a genial climature, in which heifers do not experience a check, from the time they are dropt, they ought, I am clearly of opinion, to be permitted to take the bull whenever nature prompts them.

But, in less genial fituations, where lean ill herbaged lands are to be pastured with young cattle, it appears to me equally evident, that heifers ought not, in strictness of management, to be fuffered to come into milk, before they be THREE YEARS OLD.

IV. FATTING CATTLE. Although grazing has, of late years, gained fome footing in the Vale, it does not yet fall under the

deno-

2

denomination of a grazing country. A detail of management must not, therefore, be experted: and the only incident of practice, which has occurred to my notice, and which appears to be entitled to a place in this regifter, is the following; at once, evidencing the propriety of finishing highly, and giving a favorable specimen of the YORESHIRE BREEDS OF CATTLE.

The subject of this incident is a cow, which was bred and fatted in this neighbourhood. Her dam was of the improved breed of the Vale, with an admixture of the Craven or longhorned breed. Her fire a Teeswater bull of the first blood; being leaped at half-a-guinea a cow; which, twelve years ago, was a very high price.

From the time of her being dropped, she was remarked as a good thriver; she came in, at three years old; had one cow calf, which was reared, and three bulls, all of which died before they were three weeks old! they being feized, about that age, with a numbness in their limbs; soon dying with jellied joints, and symptoms of a general mortification. Like most high bred cows, the milked well for a few weeks after calving;

La troutien med - O a selet ent, but,

•

e

but, afterwards, fell off her milk, and generally got to be good beef, about Michaelmas.

After her last calf, (in 1782) the was milked until August; when she was tolerable beef; worth, at the then low price of beef, about ten pounds. In autumn, the had aftergrafs; in winter, turneps, hay, and oatfheaves (in the house), but no ground corn. In March 1783, she was fold for twenty pounds, to return one guines: consequently, the paid more than fix shillings, a week, for fatting a forest med to the hoods

Her dimensions, a few days before the was flaughtered, were thefe: - hapi to neval

Height about four feet fix inches (not accurately taken).

Smallest girt seven feet six inches.

Largest girt nine feet.

Length from shoulder-point to huckle four feets and had a bloom and angeling and

A MORE THAN I WAS

Length from huckle to the extremity of the nache, two feet two inches.

Width at the huckles from out to out, two feet two inches.

Her borns fine; of a whitish-grey color; tharp; fomewhat refembling the Craven horn; but shorter; and turned upward at the points, in the middle-horn manner: her

bead

1

c

bi

Ve

OU

ve

tal

their

curio

nor ;

parts adme

mon 1

told,

meafi

conft: eye alc

take h

be a n

with f age to

AI

head and neck small and clean; her legs short, and her bone throughout fine.

Her points as to fatness were not all of them full. Her kernel was small, and her shoulder bare; her fore-dug and slank not extraordinary; her chine and him were well laid up; one dimple, but not regularly cloven; she was not what is called fat upon: but her rib, her buckle, and her nache, were very good; and her twist remarkable; bulging out in an extraordinary manner *.

She proved as follows: the quarters equal; exactly eighteen stones each; together seventy two stones (sourteen pounds each); the tallow eight stones; the hide seven stones.

O ? The

* Taking the DIMENSIONS OF CATTLE, and describing their POINTS with minuteness, is not merely a matter of curiosity. Nothing matures the judgement, more speedily, nor gives a more adequate idea of the due proportion of the parts of a bullock. I never, however, understood that the admeasurement of cattle was reduced, anywhere, to common practice, until lately. In the West of Yorkshire, I am told, the manufacturers, who kill their own beef, carry measuring tapes to market with them. The butcher, by constant practice, may be a match for the grazier, with his eye alone: but it is certainly prudent, in the clothier, to take his measure with him also.

0

1

A

at

er

ad

A WEIGHING MACHINE would, however, in this cale, be a much fafer guide. One, fixed in a fingle stall, opening with folding-doors to the street, would be a good appendage to any market-place.

The weight is not remarkably great; but, that a *small* cow should lay it on, in *seven* months, is extraordinary.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE PRESENT SCARCITY OF CATTLE, IN THIS ISLAND.

The present dearness, arising beyond dispute from a real scarcity, of cattle appears to be a matter of serious import to the community. Had it not been for the immense influx of Irish cattle, which have, during the last three or sour years, poured into this Island, the grazing grounds could not have been fully stocked; nor the markets well supplied. There is not, generally speaking, any aged cattle left, in this kingdom.

There can be only two reasons of this scarcity: either the CONSUMPTION OF BEEF must have lately increased, or the REARING OF CATTLE must have diminished; or the effect must have been produced, by the joint operation of the two causes.

I wish to bring the matter to a rational issue; and have endeavoured to collect evidences in the Districts I have visited. This District affords two, which appear to be admissible.

Twenty

Twenty or thirty years ago, there was not, for the smaller markets of this District, a fingle cattle killed (except upon fome extraordinary occasion) during the winter, spring, or fummer months. In autumn, particularly in the month of November, confiderable numbers were butchered, to be falted and hung for winter provision; "hung-beef" being formerly, a standing dish, not only in this, but in other Districts *. But the number which were then killed, in autumn, was fmall, compared with the much greater numbers that are, at present, butchered in the District; every market of which is, now, plentifully supplied with beef, the year round; and this, notwithstanding considerable quantities are still hung in autumn. The market of Malton might wellvie with the London visita vi to strog oo 20 gan markets.

5

to

1.

ſę

he

ıd,

en

ed. ged

this

EEF

the

oint

ional

evi-

This

e ad-

venty

* HANGING BEEF. Formerly, before the cultivation of turneps, &c. as winter food of cattle; and before the use of oil-cake, &c. was known; more especially in open countries, at a distance from marshes, sens, and rich bayland Districts; the practice here noticed was a thing of necessity. The only opportunity the husbandman had of raising his cattle above the half-starved common-pasture condition, was in the wane of summer, with the aftergrass of the common meadows, and the stubbles of the common fields; these done, his sources of fatting were ex a sted without a possibility of renewal, until the wane of the enfung summer.

markets. If only twice the quantity of beef be confumed in the District, now, which was, fifty years ago, the evidence is good.

Twenty or thirty years ago, great quantities of young stock, bred in the common pastures, and in the rough grounds of the marshes, and other central parts of the Vale, were annually fent out of it. The number of lean oxen, too, which were fent out of the country, was very confiderable. Now, the Vale, perhaps, barely rears its own stock. A few young cattle may go out of it every year; but a number of Scotch and some Irish beace, and generally more or fewer young cattle from the Teeswater quarter, are annually brought into it. A few lean oxen, (few in comparison with what formerly went out) with some barren cows, and a surplus of fat cattle, driven to the ports of Whitby and Scarborough, may be faid to be the only cattle which the Vale, at present, sends to market.

The causes of this decline are the increase of horses, the increase of tillage in the lower parts of the Vale, and the increase of the dairy upon its margins; an increase of grazing grounds in the richer parts, and, throughout, an increase in the consumption of bees.

This,

This, too, may be fairly admitted, as a circumstantial evidence at least, of a growing scarcity of cattle, at present, in these kingdoms. I mean a scarcity comparatively with the present consumption.

has allegioned become in salvi

29. - 200 m 20 20 20 20 1

the water milk smarristyle green till the

THE DAIRY.

BUTTER being a principal object of the Vale husbandry, a separate section may with propriety be assigned, in this case, to the Management of the Dairy; — whose productions, in the Vale under survey, are the following:

I. Calves, for the butcher, and for rearing.

II. Butter, for home confumption and the London market.

III. Skim-cheese, for home consumption.

IV. Hog liquor.

I. CALVES. The REARING of calves has been spoken of in the last section. The FATTING of calves belongs properly to this.

There

There is a practice, pretty common in this neighbourhood, though not general, which merits notice, from its fingularity, rather than from its excellency. In this practice, the calf never fucks its dam! which, from the time of her calving, is milked into a pail, and the warm milk immediately given to the calf; which, never having had the teat, foon learns to drink.

The chief reason given for this practice is, that the cow does not pine after her calf; fo much, at least, as when it is permitted to fuck her.

For rearing calves, I can fee no material objection to this method, except that of additional labor, which is still more encreased when calves are fatted in that way; the time being longer in this case: and it seems to be allowed, that calves do not fat fo kindly, with the pail, as when they fuck the cow; nor is it, probably, so good for the udder of the cow.

II. BUTTER. Great quantities of butter are annually fent out of the Vale. Many thousand firkins are sent, from Malton; and the produce of the west end of the Vale goes principally, to York - AT ... AVJAD

The fraternity of cheefemongers, in London, have agents, placed in different parts of There

the

the country, stiled "fearchers," who probe and examine the quality of every firkin; and mark it first, second, third, or "greafe," according to its intrinsic quality.

The firsts and seconds go to the London market; the "grease" to the woollen manufactory in the west of Yorkshire.

There are "weighers" likewise employed, to check the weight of each sirkin, each of which has its maker's name branded upon it. These are wise regulations: the searchers' mark is a guide for the London dealer, as the sarmer's name is for the country "factor." If it will not bear the search, the sactor has a clue to the sarmer; if, on its arrival in London, it do not answer the mark, it is returned upon the searcher.

After what has been faid, in the RURAL ECONOMY OF NORFOLK, on the subject of BUTTERMAKING, there is nothing, in the practice of this District, entitled to minute description. There are, nevertheless, a few particulars which may merit notice.

CLEANLINESS, the basis of good management, is well attended to in most dairies; perhaps too closely in some. Formerly, the milk was set wholly in deep wooden bowls, almost

femi-

femi-globular: a worse form could not be well devised. Now, it is set, principally, in leads—provincially, "lead bowls"—made in the usual broad stat shallow form; a form much better calculated for raising the cream.

These leads are fcalded, as often as they are used, and, in common practice, are fcoured about once a month. But this has been found, in the practice of one whose clean-liness cannot be doubted, to be injurious to the butter, churned next after the scouring of the leads. The effect is not immediately apparent; but the butter will not keep; presently turning rancid. She therefore scours her leads, only once a year; about Mayday; and then with fine sea-sand; not with

In some countries, MILK-LEADS are skimmed with a skimming-dish: here, the milk is let off, through a hole in the center, leaving the cream in the lead. The pipe through which the milk escapes is fitted with a tall wooden stopper. Previous to drawing the stopper, a loose wide leaden pipe, seven or eight inches long, is put over it. The base of this pipe is notched, or otherwise made uneven, so as to admit the milk to steal away beneath it, without endangering the escape of the cream; which (the pipe being removed) is afterwards let down through the same aperture.

with falt; the common material used in scouring lead bowls *.

The BARREL CHURN is now chiefly in ufe. An improvement has lately been made in its form. Formerly, the staves were nearly straight; now they are bent; the churn being made confiderably bulging. By this means a churn, large enough to churn a firkin (56 lb.) at once, may be used to churn three or four pounds. The entire quantity of the cream, though finall, being collected in the bulge, receives its due agitation. The "flanding churn," an aukward utenfil, feems to be going out of use. A barrel churn, two feet and a half long, two feet diameter at the mouth, and twentyone inches at the ends, with dashers fix inches wide, will churn either a firkin, or a few pounds, of butter. The price of fuch a churn is about fifty shillings; iron hoops, cranks, frame, &c. inclusive.

The FIRMINS are made in the neighbourbood, at very low prices (price of a "whole "firkin,"

[•] I mention this circumstance, as many " grease firking thay be made through the means here noticed; and, if the evil effect be caused by a solution of the particles of lead, loosened by the scouring, the butter, if eaten in a recent state, may be of still worse consequence.

firkin," weighing talb. is rod. to 15, -of a " half firkin," weighing 7lb. 8d. to 9d.). The staves and heads of ash; the hoops principally of hazle. It is a demove quit it.

In PUTTING DOWN BUTTER, the firkin is scalded and salted on the inside, previously to its being used: falt is strewed at the bottom; the butter closely kneaded in; covered at the top with falt; and headed up for mar-

The "first gathering" is generally sent to MARKET, in the fpring, in a recent state; the " fummer butter" (namely, that gathered between the latter end of May and the beginning of November) is fent, from time to time, as the factor's or the farmer's conveniency requires; or is fometimes kept to the close of the season, and carried at once to marketiode et annia a slout lo solid sail

The PRICE of firkins, for the last ten years, has been 28s. to 32s.

III. CHEESE. Skim cheefe - provincially, "old-milk cheefe"-is the natural accompaniment of a butter dairy. In the lower parts of the Vale, towards the banks of the Rye, some "new-milk cheeses" are made; and of a quality nearly equal to those of trees a la sans le sans de Gloucester-

time, may be of this wone consequence.

Gloucestershire. But on the marginal parts of it, this species of cheese is seldom attempted.

I have met with nothing striking enough, in the manufacturing of skim cheese, to deferve notice; excepting what relates to the CURD MILL; a utensil of the dairy, which I never met with, elsewhere, and which is new to this District.

IN MAKING SKIM CHEESE, the curd is broken up in the whey; the whey, when the curd has subsided, laded off; the remainder, with the curd, thrown into a coarse strainer; and having lain abroad in this (spread over a large tray, with a hole at the corner to let out the whey which drains through the cloth) until quite cool, the corners and loofe part of the strainer are gathered together, in the hand, and the curd fqueezed, as hard as the hands can press it. The curd in the strainer is then put into a vat, and set in the press, for a few minutes, to discharge the remaining whey more effectually. The whey having done running, the curd is taken out of the press, and rebroken, as finely as possible; salted; and returned to the press.

It is in the final breaking the CURD MILL is used. The labor of doing it, by hand, when

when a large quantity of curd is to be broken, is almost intolerable. In a large dairy, a curd mill is found very valuable *.

The consumption of skim cheese is, principally, in the neighbourhood of its mainufacture. It is eaten by almost all ranks of people. If well made, it is not only palatable, but, I apprehend, a very wholesome food. To have it in persection, it should be "kept one year under another:" that is, should not be eaten under a year old.

The PRICE, on a par of the last ten years, has been 2s. to 2s. 6d. a stone (of 14lb.).

IV. HOG

· CURD MILL. This titenfil confifts of two rollers, working, in a thin deep cheft, one above the other; on the principle of the common cider-mill of the Southern counties. The upper one is stuck with iron spikes, an inch long, and 1 1 inch afunder. The lower one is closely fet with bevel-headed nails, rifing with a sharp angle, or point, about a tenth of an inch out of the furface of the rollers The eurd, partially broken, is put into a hopper, the bottom of which is the upper roller: this, working against the fide of the box, prepares the curd for the bottom roller; which being finer, and working closer, grinds it down to small granules. The rollers are about fix inches diameter, and fifteen inches long. They are both of them turned by one crank; put on one end of the axle of the upper roller. On the opposite ends of the rollers are fixt two eventoothed wooden wheels; working in each other, and giving motion to the lower roller.

IV. HOG LIQUOR. The whey of ikim milk is only a lean beverage for fwine; but mixt with buttermilk, a tolerable food is formed. Pigs, however, are only grown, feldom fatted, with the "fwillings" of the long-legged fort, which appear to have trieb

The PRODUCE of a good Cow, in a common year, is thus calculated:

A rearing calf	P	15 8
3 firkins of butter *, at 30s.		
1 cwt. of skim cheese, at 18s.	0	9.0
Milk and whey for hogs	8 8	TOLO
ion eliteries why cost and it	Of the	to election

quiet; of a diffedition in active opposite

that wildness and seros, which I have erperienced in other varieties of this race of

has dibas yldeshamar sur

r,

S. W. I N E. II Joseph Sell

acoly; not only apon the better THE HUSBANDRY of Swine has undergone a total change, in this part of the District, within the last thirty or forty years.

Formerly, there was fearcely a BREEDING sow in the Vale. The entire supply of store Vot. H. on Shin Sin Pilland ob V of pigs

A large dairy of cows, in which heifers are intermixt, feldom turn out three firkins each. Two and a half is, I believe, efteemed a good produce; taking the dairy round.

pigs was from the Wolds, through the medium of Malton market. Now, they are bred wholly in the Vale.

The BREED, too, has been totally changed. The Wold pigs were of the white, gaunt, long-legged fort, which appear to have been, formerly, the prevailing kind throughout the kingdom. Now, the black-fandy Berkshire breed is prevalent; with a mixture, here, as in other places, of the oriental cwt. of thim checke, at 10s. race.

There is a variety of the last, the individuals of which have two very valuable properties. They are remarkably cadifb and quiet; of a disposition directly opposite to that wildness and ferocity, which I have experienced in other varieties of this race of animals, in different parts of the Island. Their other good quality is that of their pasturing freely; not only upon the better graffes, but upon fome of the more noxious weeds; particularly the dock. This is a property of fwine, which is worth attending to, by the breeders of this species of livestock.

The GENERAL MANAGEMENT of fwine, in the Vale, has likewise undergone a change. Formerly, the Wold pigs which were not fatted, for home confumption, were returned of five, ethermed a-good profined; (a ling, the duty foll

to Malton, fully grown and fleshy, but not fat; and were there sold, to drovers, who bought them up, probably, for the distillers, starch-makers, &c. of the metropolis. Now, the surplus, which is much greater than formerly, are fatted, butchered, and sold whole, to bacon makers; who salt and dry them, for the London and West Yorkshire markets.

Les destructions 31 have a first start of

helghes of the northeen of tonic volunterions.

Ideapside the the same acord, superandering the
nation contents of the Areacticide, as

in and see Head of En P. st. to the see the

d

0

-

of

ir

ng

ut

11-

of

the

ne,

ge.

not

ned

to

THEIR GENERAL ECONOMY.

autumnique des Vels faigne seinen if there and

THERE ARE FEW large flocks kept in the VALE. The farms are chiefly small, and the commons are, now, mostly inclosed. Almost every farmer, however, keeps a few; so that, on the whole, the number kept is considerable.

The general economy of theep is here very fimple. Every man, let his number be great or small, rears his own stock: his store

P 2

flock

flock (in the inclosed parts of the Vale) conhilting of ewes,—hoggards,—and shearling wedders; his returns being in fat lambs, two-shear wedders, (lean or fatted on turneps, hay, &c.) and aged ewes. In the richer parts of the Vale, shearling wedders are fatted.

But, in the Morelands, and upon the heights of the northern margin, where confiderable flocks are kept, especially in the more central parts of the Morelands, a different economy prevails. The lambs are all reared, and the wedders generally kept, until they be three or four years old; mostly selling them and the aged ewes, lean, in autumn, to the Vale farmers: or, if the walk—provincially, the "heaf"—be good, they will sometimes get fat chough, upon the heaths, for the butcher.

The particulars to be noticed, in this place, are

vibro floatin

confiderable.

and the commons are now To

weit a seed H. Rearing.

si squi rad alli. Tresument, and no stand of

IV. Markets.

I. BREEDS. The old common flock of the Vale was a thin-carcafed, ill formed, whitefaced, hornless breed. This (perhaps a weak degedegenerate variety) has of late years been for much improved, as no longer to bear marks of its former degeneracy. I speak of the more highly improved flocks of the Vale. The old base blood may still be detected in the flocks of less attentive breeders.

The IMPROVEMENT has been effected, by the introduction of rams of the Leicestershire, and the Teeswater breeds; the former purchased, or hired, of Mr. Cully of Northumberland (a spirited and successful disciple of Mr. Bakewell of Leicestershire); and the latter of Mr. Collins, and other attentive breeders, in the neighbourhood of Darlington, on the banks of the Tees.

il

y

in

k

ey

he

his

31

ina ilis

ol

goo

the

ite-

eak

ege-

Fortunately, perhaps, for the Vale, two of its most considerable farmers, to whom it is principally indebted, for its present improved breeds of stock, differ in their opinions respecting the superior excellency of these two breeds of sheep; each of them propagating, and encouraging, his own favorite breed.

Both of them are excellent, though perhaps widely different in their origin. Of the Leicestershire breed I say nothing, in this place, as I may, hereaster, have occasion to

ith while recompligated and sod speak

speak of it fully. The Teeswater breed falls within the intention of the present work.

The "MUD" sheep have been inhabitants of the banks of the Tees, time immemorial. I remember them, twenty years ago, of enormous size, resembling, when their wool was in full growth, the smaller breeds of cattle, rather than sheep. Their stells, nevertheless, was of an excellent quality; their wool (as long wool) sine, and of an uncommon length, singularly adapted to the worsted manufactory.

The present fashionable breed is considerably smaller, than the original kind; but they are still much larger and suller of bone, than the Leicestershire breed. They bear an analogy to the shorthorned breed of cattle, as those of the Midland counties do to the longhorned. They are not so compact, nor so neat in their form, as the Leicestershire sheep; nevertheless, the excellency of their sless and fatting quality is not doubted; and their wool still remains of a superior staple. For the banks of the Tees, or any other

See the RURAL ECONOMY of the MIDLAND COUNTIES, first published in 1790.

other rich-land country, they may be fingularly excellent *.

The MORELAND breed of sheep has always been very different from that of the Vale, and has not varied, perhaps, during a succession of centuries. It is peculiarly adapted to the extreme bleakness of the climature, and the extreme coarseness of the herbage. They live upon the open heaths, the year round. Their food heath, rushes, and a few of the coarsest grasses; a pasture on which, perhaps, every other breed of sheep of this kingdom would starve.

3,

as

1,

1-

ſi-

d;

of

ey

of

to

act,

er-

of

ed;

rior

any

ther

LAND

The Moreland sheep resemble, much, the Scotch sheep, which are sometimes brought into the Vale +: their horns wide; the face P 4 black

In this District, the Leicestershire sheep appear to gain a preserence. One leading breeder lets out a considerable number of rams every year; and has already got the prices to ten or fifteen guineas, for the season.

† 1796. I had conceived this variety of BLACK FACED SHEEP to be of Scotch extraction, before I had had an opportunity of examining the breeds of Scotland. But there are circumstances which render it more than probable, that they travelled northward, from the mountains of Yorkshire and Westmoreland, to those of the South of Scotland: from whence they are now travelling in the same direction;—and have, within these sew years, made their first entry into the Highlands; where they are supplanting the short-

tailed

appearance, very much resembling the Norfolk breed; except that their wool is somewhat longer, and much coarser, than that of
the Norfolk sheep. The covering of their
buttocks is mere hair, resembling the shag
of the goat, rather than the wool of sheep.
But this is considered as a mark of hardiness;
and the Moordale shepherds prefer a coarsewooled shaggy tup. The carcases of these
sheep are small; not much larger than the
heath sheep of Norfolk: the ewes, moderately satted, weighing from seven to ten
pounds, the wedders ten to sourceen pounds,
a quarter.

H. BREEDING. The common TIME OF PUTTING EWES TO THE RAM, in the Vale, is from old Michaelmas to the latter end of October;

catally must be of come every year; and has already go

tailed or Shetland breed; which havelong been the established inhabitants of the Northern mountains; as the long-tailed or Cheviot breed have been, in much probability, of the Southern; and still remain in full possession of part of the borders: where, it is possible, the introduction of the black faced breed" might still be traced. The subject, though not important, is interesting to what may be stilled AGRICULTURAL HISTORY.

* 17 6. A circumstance, which alone, perhaps, has debased their wool, and varied them from the Norfolk breed. October bringing them in, the latter end of March, or the beginning of April. In the Morelands, the latter end of November, or beginning of December, is chosen for the time of putting to, in order that the snow may be pretty well over, before the time of lambing.

If TWIN LAMBS be preferred, the ewes are put to superior keep, a few weeks before the ram be admitted. This, likewise, brings them in nearer together, than when they are put to the ram, in low condition.

It is also understood, by attentive shepherds, that ewes ought to have an increase of keep, a few weeks previous to their lambing; but dess judicious sheep masters think it sufficient to put them to good keep, as they drop their lambs.

This, however, is a faulty practice. If there be any mystery in the rearing of sheep, it lies in giving the ewes a flush of MILE, at the time of lambing. This cannot be done without putting them to good keep, a fortnight or three weeks, before that time. An additional supply of milk cannot be commanded in a few hours. The carcase of the ewe, as well as her udder, may require to be saturated,

ed

ed

he

the

the A,

led

de-

d.

faturated, at the time of lambing, lest, in the interim of preparation, the lamb be stinted or starved.

Another practice, to which attentive breeders pay due regard, is that of TRIM-MING—provincially, "docking"—breeding ewes, as early in the spring as the state of the weather will permit. I have seen the bags of ewes (of the modern breed) so heated with the dung and urine, which hung about them, as to become chased to running sores. The bag ought to be trimmed, a few weeks before lambing (when the ewes are put to fresh keep), and the tail and buttocks, as soon as warm weather set in.

GEN. OBS. ON BREEDING FLOCKS. To tender the breeding of sheep profitable, much attendance and attention is requisite. A few ewes, therefore, cannot be worth the notice of any man, except a small painstaking farmer, who has little else to attend to. I have seen more labor and attention thrown away, upon a score of ewes, than their whole produce was worth. A ewe slock, large enough to employ a shepherd, is, in many situations, the most profitable stock.

III. MANAGE-

III. MANAGEMENT OF STORE SHEEP. The only particular of management, which is here entitled to notice, is that of dreffing them in autumn, with tac and greafe - provincially, " SALVING;"the tar and greafe, with which they are anointed, being aptly enough termed falve.

How the practice was first introduced, into the District under survey, does not appear to be at present known, though not of more than fifty years standing *.

The intention of this practice is to kill lice, prevent the fcab, and make the wool grow; and another idea, I believe, is, that it fortifies the skin against the severity of the winter's cold.

Whether it answer all or any of these intentions I will not affert. Whatever may be its effects, it has now been the invariable practice of the District, for near half a century. I have not at least met with more than one man who has deviated from it, through chistogram-ours ministrate, on Love and This

e

^{1796.} This practice travels with the mountain bres of black aced theep! But what I have feen done, in Scotland, was executed in a manner much inferior to that of the Eaftern Morelands of Yorkshire.

who seldom acts from caprice. He does not wholly deny its use, but thinks its effect is very transient. He has found tobacco water more effectual against vermin;—oil of tar, if cautiously used, a safe and certain remedy of the scab;—and is of opinion, that salving is of little if any use to the growth of the wool: he allows that it may encrease the weight of the wool, in proportion to the quantity of dirt it contracts, but thinks it does not add to the quantity.

Whether it does or does not may, nevertheless, be a most point:—ointment rubbed, on a recent scar of a horse, is believed to affist the hair in growing. Pomatum is allowed to encourage the growth of the human hair; and it is probable that salve may have some effect on the growth of wood: the only doubt with me is, whether the advantages, upon the whole, are adequate to the expence.

This is a matter difficult to be afcertained:
I can say, that the scab does not appear to be
dess prevalent, in this, than in other Districts:
and it appears probable, to me, that, notwithstanding the present prevalency of the practice, it will in time wear away. I will, nevertheless,

vertheless, here give a detail of the process; not to prolong its continuance, but to memorize a practice, which, at present, gives cold and dirty employment to thousands, some weeks, in every year.

The mixture is eight pounds of butter (of the second, third, or fourth quality-fee article DATRY) to one gallon of tar. The butter being diffolved, the two ingredients are poured into a tub or other veffel, and flirred, for fome time, with a long wooden spatula; agitating them violently, and uniting them intimately together. The general guide is to keep stirring, until the butter has regained its stiffness, sufficiently, to hold the ftirring flick erect in the cintment; which, when quite cool, is of the confiftence of butter in warm weather. Some put the tar previously into the " falve-tub," and ftir that, alone, until it lofes its blackness, acquiring a mellow yellowish hue; then add the dissolved butter, and continue fluring until the flick fland on-end. If the butter be heated too much, it is thought to injure the tar edit mould be barely oiled. nixt out of it enjoye

The time of lalving is from Michaelmas to Martinmas! slorly and the companied of

.

The

The method is this: the feet of the theep being bound, it is laid upon a bier-provincially, a." creel"-(about fix feet long-two feet wide in the middle—twentyone inches toward the ends-with four legs about two feet long). The " falver" fits aftride of one end of the creel, the shoulder of the sheep resting against his thigh; its head under his arm. He begins the operation by parting, provincially, " fhedding," the wool, from the withers to the tail, leaving a straight open " fhed" or cleft in the wool, the whole length of the sheep. This cleft ought to be perfectly straight, and clear at the bottom; a form which practice only can give it. It is made by taking the wool in the hands, and pulling it afunder; giving straightness to the cleft, with the thumbs. The fiffure made, and the wool preffed down flat on either fide with the hands and wrifts, the workman takes a piece of ointment, the fize of a large hazle-nut (from a kind of dish formed out of a block of wood in the shape of a cheese), upon the fide of the end of his fore finger, and applies it to the fkin of the sheep; driving it along the bottom of the fled, (some fix or eight inches, till the whole be expended,) with

with a degree of fleight which experience alone can teach: the perfection of the art lies in distributing the ointment, evenly, and in applying it entirely to the skin of the animal, without fouling the wool, except immediately at the root. One "finger-full" being expended, another and another is applied, until the whole length of the first shed be finished: when a second cleft is made. about an inch or an inch and a half from the first. In making the second, and every succeeding shed, the fingers of one hand are kept in the last-made cleft, by which means anexperienced workman is enabled to make the partings, parallel with each other. Towards the back of the sheep, the sheds are made closer to each other, than they are beneath its barrel; where the wool being thinner, the scab is less liable to make its attack tremment theory slav blood throwid

Ten or twelve sheep, of the middle size, are esteemed the day's work of one man. His wages, and board, fifteen to eighteen-pence, a day.

The expence is thus calculated: thirty sheep take eight pounds of butter (seconds, thirds,

7-7	
A COUNTY DO NOT THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	ds, or greafe), worth on a par
fou	rpence halfpenny a pound 300
One ga	illon of tarment of a manualistic at 100
	de agelying is entirely to the Mineral
-5mmii	mal without fouling the weekle well
Five th	illings, a score, or threepence, a sheep.
IV.	MARKETS. West Yorkshire is the
princip	al market for Woot. Formerly, a
manuf	actory of coarse woollen cloth was
	on, in the Eastern Morelands; but,
	ent, it is almost wholly laid aside.
	following are the weights and values
	fleeces, of different breeds of theep, in
	the partings, parallel with each : Birth
	and flore ewes, one and a half pound,
	d-6d each less the or relate allem
	aged wedders, fatted in the Vale,
	and a half pounds, 4d-10d.
	of the old Vale breed, fummered on a
	nmon, four pounds, at 6d-25. no T
Two	theer wedders of the fame breed, four
and	a half pounds, 2s. 6d has asgew aili
Ewes	of the improved breed, furnmered in
inc	lofed grounds, feven pounds, at 5d. 3s *.

None of the theep, from which the above fleeces were taken, were falved.

loows take eight pounds of tratter visconds,

k

P

th ha (1)

an

pr M

w] cit

fif

pe the The fan shi Wool is here fold by the stone of seventeen pounds.

The markets, for CARCASES, are the market towns in the neighbourhood, and the ports of Scarborough and Whitby.

The price of mutton, in the markets of the Vale, ten years ago, was twopence halfpenny to threepence a pound. This year (1787), fourpence to fourpence halfpenny a pound.

But the most substantial evidence, I have any where met with, of the recent rise in the price of live stock, may be taken from the Moreland store sheep; a species of stock which has undergone no change whatever, either by breeding, or by cultivation.

The price of Moreland store ewes, ten or sisteen years ago, was two shillings and sixpence to sive shillings, a head. This autumn, they were sold for eight shillings and sixpence. The price of Moreland store wedders, the same distance of time ago, was six to eight shillings, a head. This autumn, they have been sold for sourteen shillings!

Vol. II. Q RABBITS.

* Sec Norrolk: Ach Kabairs.

very thong realon win

32

on modestion of his environs

RABBITS.

THE VALE affords few rabbit warrens. The northern margin is the only part of it adapted to this species of livestock. At Dalby, there are two pretty large warrens. At Lockton there is one now "planting." And there are other parts of these heights which might be profitably stocked with rabbits. In general, however, property is too much intermixed to admit of an improvement, which is singularly adapted to the nature of these high grounds.

In fituations where the ground *, as well as the foil, is fuitable to rabbit warren, and where an extent of it, fufficiently large, can be collected together in one property, there is a very strong reason why it may be profitably stocked with rabbits.

The

as

po

a 1

be

Wa

* See Norfolk: Art. RABBITS,

The hide of a bullock (of some breeds) is not worth more than one twentieth of his carcase. The skin of a sheep may, in sull wool, be worth from a sixth to a tenth of its carcase. But the sur of a rabbit is worth twice the whole value of the carcase. Therefore, supposing the rabbit to consume a quantity of food, in proportion to its carcase, it is, on the principle offered, a species of stock nearly three times as valuable as either cattle or sheep.

This theory is strongly corroborated, by an incident of practice. One of the warrens of this District contains eighteen hundred acres of surface; most of it covered with a black Moreland soil; part of it a barren dead gravel; some little of it a thin limestone loam; not worth perhaps, on a par, for the common purposes of busbandry, a shilling an acre; nevertheless, these eighteen hundred acres are let, as a rabbit warren, for three hundred pounds, a year!

I will not pretend to fay, that the warren, here alluded to, is worth three hundred pounds a year, nor affert that it is not worth a shilling, an acre, to a husbandman. If it be worth two hundred and fifty pounds, as a warren, and supposing it to be worth even

d

ly

he

Q

two shillings an acre, as a farm, it still is a sufficient evidence of the profitableness of rabbit warrens, in proper situations.

As I shall, in giving a sketch of the husbandry of the Wolns, have occasion to speak fully of this species of stock, it is needless to dwell on the subject, here.

quantity of food, in proportion to its carcalcy it is, on the principle offered, a species of stock nearly three times as valuable as either

This theory is the figure corroborated, by an

castle or meen.

To energy and to U. L. T. R. Y. Mills and

of furface; most of it cover I with a back

NOTHING sufficiently striking has occurred to me, in this District, respecting the management or the breeds of poultry, to excite particular notice. The different species, and the management of them, are on a par with those of the Island in general.

. I will not so tond to far that the warrent

bere alluded to, is were there bonded

pounds a year, not affert flatt it is not worth

s an again not want being being and own arrow of

warrens and Appening it to be worth even

to la communicated a or some on an BEES.

in

ob

tu

wl

tre

tire

of

late

Carlot of the Only Ariginal

forbidens ill us mounty, while, es, fire

on him agreement for the property

honey, a publice oh

34. La sud vis cale

end of the leading plans of the part of the bearing

BEES.

THIS may be called a Bee country;—
especially the Morelands, and the northern
margin of the Vale; where great numbers
of bees have been usually kept, and great
quantities of honey collected; chiefly from
the flowers of the heath, which afford an
abundant supply; but the produce is of an
inferior quality; brown and strongly flavored.

In hives, fituated between the heaths and the cultivated country, a striking contrast is observable, between the spring and the autumnal combs. The former are gathered wholly from the meadows; pasture lands, trees, and cultivated crops; the latter, entirely from the flowers of the heath; none of the species of which begin to blow, until late in the summer. The combs of the

Q 3

DRHOTS

former

former will be nearly white as fnow: and the honey limpid almost as the purest oil. Those of the latter, brown, and the honey, they yield, of the color and consistency of melted rosin. This difference is most striking, when the hive is carried, in autumn, from the lower parts of the marginal heights, into the Moreland dales, to be filled up with honey; a practice which, singular as it may appear, has been followed with success.

In the winter of 1782-3, a general mortality took place, among the bees of this country. Many bee keepers lost their whole stock. I remember to have seen, in the spring of 1783, twelve or sisteen empty stones, in one garden, without a single surviving hive.

ex

Wa

eq

tre

the

on ·

eve

But the universality of the destruction, uncommon as it was, being such as no one can remember, was not so remarkable as the manner in which it was effected. The bees were observed to dwindle away, by degrees; though they had plenty of boney in their hives; at length vanishing; while still, perhaps, a considerable quantity of boney remained unexhausted!

A man who has paid some attention to bees, and whose ideas are frequently wellgrounded, grounded, was of opinion that the effect was entirely owing to the want of a succession of young bees; under a supposition that the year preceding had not been a breeding year; and that the bees which dwindled away, in the spring, were the old bees dying of age.

There may be some truth in this opinion; the unusually backward, and extremely wet, spring and summer of 1782, might check the breeding of young bees; but it is unlikely that it should wholly put a stop to it; and that not one hive in ten should have bred a single bee. For, under this argument, the young ones, though sew, would, with an ample store of honey, have survived.

In the course of the spring of 1783, an incident led me to a theory, which seems to explain the phenomenon, more fully.

Being attentive to a female fallow which was in blow, I observed that bees were equally busy among its flowers, as they were among the male catkins of a neighbouring tree.

This induced me to consider the nature of the materials they collect, and to reflect on whether the different parts of generation, even in hermaphrodite flowers, may not

Q.4

afford them distinct materials. Honey, it is well understood, is collected from the nectarium. Wax may well be considered as a collection of the viscid mucus of the pistillum; as BEE-BREAD appears to be merely a collection of the farina of the stamen.

It is well understood, by bee keepers in general, and is afferted by Wildman himfelf, that bees cannot live without bread. That they cannot be kept alive with pure boney alone, is, I believe, well ascertained. But boney which has been pressed hard from a comb, containing bee-bread as well as boney, is considered as a safe and certain relief to them, when their own stores are exhausted.

Admitting that bees require bread, as well as honey, to support them in winter; and admitting that bee-bread is a collection of the stamineous farina of flowers; the phenomenon under notice is easily explainable.

It is well known, that flowers are tenacious of their parts of generation, in a rainy feafon; exposing them with caution. Nor is it mere exposure that fits the stamina for the purpose of the bee. The anthers must be burst by the sun, before the bee can load

its

a

ta

ar

as

of

fu

Wa

laf

en

lon

its thighs with the contained farina: which being exposed, is liable to be washed away, or shook down, by the first heavy shower. Hence, the collection of BEE-BREAD, in a moist showery season, must be very precarious and inconsiderable.

But the collecting of WAX and HONEY depends less on the weather. For the flower once open, the bee has free access to the nectary and pistil, whose productions are less liable to a shower than is the farina. Besides, it is, I believe, a fact which is not doubted, that bees collect honey from what are, perhaps, improperly called honey dews, as well as from flowers.

From these premisses, we may fairly, I think, draw the following conclusion.

The spring and summer of 1782 being extremely wet, (see NORFOLK) a dearth of BREAD took place. But, through intervals of dry weather, or through a plentifulness of leaf honey, the collection of HONEY was sufficiently ample. While the bread lasted the bees lived. Nor did they, when it was consumed, die at once, as when their entire store is exhausted. The honey prolonged their lives for a time; proportioned,

perhaps,

perhaps, to their respective ages or constitutions; the individuals following each other, as disease and famine overcame them; until the whole perished: not through a want of HONEY; but for the want of a more substantial food; their STAFF OF LIFE.

wohens you't have now no your allow that tell romani, sely but a professor outs the first chare whom do not accompanied but with a graduation . the water pitting who longer during the left holde and a show at the state of the state of the tion at thirty field a very half and the sailed tree such your fit this said hills district grands branch to the who were the fitting to La Constantina de la Constantina de la Regiona Jenschief einer aus rollingen 3 mer 1965 1 A last analy languages and through an in the called their levision from the contract being attendent formand realistic terrolariests and applicate applied a special character fields situals, a demonstrate describer which Various is to Coulous and Systems with the second

contain room till at the little well will book

This couple of rotes were also the experience of the control of th

Tests of the The The The

WOLDS OF YORKSHIRE.

GENERAL VIEW

thorn, W. Serberg & wholes Wyddney

THIS DISTRICT.

THE SITUATION and GENERAL AP-PEARANCE of the Yorkshire Wolds have been given. Their OUTLINE is nearly a circle, whose diameter is about twentysive miles. Their EXTENT, including their skirts, 500 square miles, or more than 300,000 acres.

The SUBSTRUCTURE of these hills, is probably a uniform rock of HARD CHALK; rising, in most places, to near the surface.

The immediate SUBSOIL is generally a CHALKY RUBBLE, of varied depth and contexture, intervening between the rock and the foil.

The

The prevailing SOIL is a CALCAREOUS LOAM; varying in depth and productiveness.

The Northeast quarter of the Wolds is covered with a thin infertile soil; applied to sheepwalks; much of it being overrun with furze and heath; resembling the inferior downs of Surrey.

On the contrary, a shallow valley, which extends some considerable distance, between Malton and Burlington, including the townships of Duggleby, Kirby, Lutton, Helperthorp, Weaverthorp, Foxholes, Woldnewton, &c. with a small rivulet running through it (delightful summer situation!) enjoys a rich deep loamy soil; strong enough for wheat, and chiefly under the plow.

On the higher Wolds, the foil is a lighter loam, from fix or eight inches to a foot deep; most of it well adapted to the crops of turneps, barley, and sainfoin; but has formerly lain, and still lies in great quantity, in sheep-walk and rabbit warren.

The CLIMATURE of these hills is cold: owing in some measure to their present nakedness. The north and east winds, pouring in upon them, from the sea, and, across the Vale, from the Moreland Mountains, sweep over their surface without a break.

The

th

th

P

PI

W

di

ti

ab

fti

th

ha

The seasons, here, are somewhat earlier, than in the Morelands; but later, than in the Vale, or on the Howardian hills. The perfect dryness of the substratum of the Wolds is the only advantage, they have, at present, in respect to climature.

INCLOSURE. Formerly, the Wolds, whether parcelled out in common field, or disposed in more entire properties, lay entirely open; excepting a few small yards, about the villages. The East-Wold Valley still lies in a state of common field. But, on the higher Wolds, some spirited attempts have lately been made at inclosure.

MI. Team Lance

MAK Manuce.

XIV. Harvefice.

N. Fage gard

NVE Market. AVII. Turneps. AvIII. Shenp. NIX. Rakson.

Management

achidan 1

II. Thancy.

IV. Megreson.

. natherale. 7

The surveys, here, are following eligier, that is the blorelands; but larer show its the lane, or on the Howardith wills. The

Voids is the only advantage that bave as

RURAL ECONOMY

whether parcelled of on comingn field, or

THIS DISTRICT.

about the villages. The Eaft-Wood Valley

affit les in a flate of common field.

IN giving A SKETCH OF THE RURAL ECONOMY OF THE WOLDS, the following particulars will be entitled to notice:

I. Estates.

II. Tenancy.

III. Rent.

TEXT:

IV. Removal.

V. Building.

VI. Planting.

VII. Farms.

VIII. Objects of Husbandry.

IX. Succession.

X. Manual Labor.

XI. Team Labor.

XII. Implements.

XIII. Manure.

XIV. Harvesting.

XV. Farmyard

Management.

XVI. Markets.

XVII. Turneps.

XVIII. Sheep.

XIX. Rabbits.

I. ESTATES.

I. ESTATES. The lands of the Wolds belong chiefly to LARGE OWNERS; being mostly occupied by tenants; few of them, I believe, being in the hands of yeomanry; as they are in the Vale, and a great part of the Morelands.

II. TENANCY. Upon the larger farms LEASES are become common. Some of feven years; which is confidered as too short a term: some fourteen, which good tenants seem to be fully satisfied with.

III. RENT. Upon the larger farms, fix to twelve shillings an acre. The rent depends, chiefly, on whether the tenant has, or has not, liberty to break up old sheep walk, with which the larger farms mostly abound. These lands, in a state of sward, may not be worth more than five shillings an acre. But having lain, a succession of ages, in a state of grass, they are many of them, for a course of years, worth five times that rent as arable land.

No wonder landed gentlemen are tenacious of these old grass lands. They are treasuries, whose keys they would be blameable in delivering up, without a suitable consideration.

But

But they are still more blameable in obstinately depriving themselves and the community of the use of them. The finest farm upon the Wolds is intolerably cramped, through an ill judged prohibition from breaking up the sheepwalks, of which it principally consists. The tenant cannot winter his sheep upon the farm. He has not a sufficiency of arable land, to grow turneps in proportion to his summer feed. It is not paying twenty pounds a week for sheep feed, which constitutes the evil in this case; but the circumstance of having his slocks scattered about the country, perhaps ten or sisteen miles from his farm, during the winter months.

A general permission for breaking up can only be dictated by folly or necessity. A due proportion is all that is at present requisite.

IV. REMOVALS. The TIME of changing tenants is Ladyday or Mayday. On large farms, mostly Ladyday; the wheat on the ground being valued by referees. On small farms, Mayday; the spring crops being likewise sown by the outgoing tenant, and valued with the wheat, by referees.

ole confideration.

But

V. BUILDINGS.

12 1

H

fin

th

ft:

th

to

tal

to

to

fin

100

2 1

on

ma

firf At

out

fma

tha

nov

5

V. BUILDINGS. A number of new farmeries have, of late years, been erected upon the Wolds. The plan of some of them fimple and eligible. The dwelling house, to the west; barns and stable, on the north; flack hovels, for cattle and implements, on the east; forming a square straw yard, open to the fouth; faving a high brick wall, with tall boarded gates; altogether well adapted to the bleakness of the situation. At the top of Garton hill, the dwelling house is simple and sing; becoming its use and fituation; with low leantos; enlarging the roof, for the purpose of collecting rain water: a plan which ought to be univerfally adopted on these bleak and waterless hills *.

VI. PLANTING. Sir Christopher Sykes may, I believe, claim the honor of being the first successful planter upon the Wold Hills. Attempts had formerly been made; but without success: owing, perhaps, more to the smallness and the thinness of the plantations, than to any other mismanagement.

Sir Christopher, I am well informed, is now contracting, or has contracted, with a Voz. II. R nursery-

^{*} For observations on the Wold Ponds, for the Art.
Drinking Pools.

nurseryman, for upwards of five hundred acres of planting; to be finished in ten years; an undertaking which must do him infinite credit. ad graphs in I' a self the the sleet

It is, perhaps, to be regretted, that Sir Christopher's plantations confist chiefly of the pinus tribe; mostly of Scotch Fir; the most worthless of timber trees. As a skreen to better plants, it may, in bleak fituations, have its ufe.

But the BEECH, to which the foil of the Wolds is peculiarly adapted, would be more acceptable to posterity; and would afford much greater ornament to the Wold Hills. If raised from the mast, with due care, there can be no doubt of its succeeding, on these Heights. The Welch mountains abound with it in their bleakest aspects.

Other gentlemen are raising SKREEN PLANTATIONS, and LIVE HEDGES, in a most spirited manner.

In one instance, I observed three rows of hedgewood, planted about two feet apart, and defended by a row of posts and rails, on either fide: the bank, in which the posts stand, appearing to have been formed of the fubstratum of chalk rubble; a flip of soil on either fide being thrown in between the rails.

plants. In other instances, the soil has been cleansed by a turnep fallow *. The plants, when I saw them, were vigorous, and in high keeping.

The inclosures, as yet, are mostly large: forty or fifty agres: But should the spirit of planting continue to diffuse its influence over these hills, the size of inclosures will in time be lessened. Should a time arrive when the higher swells shall be crowned with wood, and the intervening vallies be intersected with living sences; forming inclosures of eight or ten acres; the climature of the Wolds will be rendered some degrees of latitude more genial, than it is at present; and the productiveness of the soil be doubly that which it has hitherto been.

VII. FARMS. Many of them very large. Mowthorp and Coldham are near two thousand acres each; Grome thirteen or fourteen hundred acres; all of them charming arable farms; such as would (if properly sheltered) let in Norfolk, for fourteen or fifteen shillings an acre.

f

n

ts

ne

he

ls,

R 2 VIII. OB-

[•] Gathering the cultivated foil into an evenly round, wide ridge, would, I apprehend, be found eligible.

VIII. OBJECTS OF HUSBANDRY. 1. STOCK ; principally, sheep and rabbits. Few cattle, except what are purchased, in autumn, for the purpose of raising manure; being fold off in the spring, chiefly to the graziers of Lincolnshire. Some borses are bred; but the more general practice is to buy in colts, at a year old, and to keep them until they be three or four; felling them, at that age, to country dealers: or otherwise to keep them till five years old, and make them up for the horse shows. 2. CROPS. Prineipally oats; but much barley and some peas are grown; and, in the vallies, wheat. But, upon the high wolds, the largest farmers, until of late years, bought their bread corn. The old turf, when newly broken up, throws out immense crops of oats; and is, I believe, in general, equally productive of rape. Instances are mentioned, in which the first erop of rape has been equal to the purchase value of the land. Turneps, clover, and fainfoin, are also Wold crops.

IX. SUCCESSION. No regular fystem of management, with respect to the succession of crops and fallow, is, in any part of the Wolds, to be found in general practice. Upon the thinner-soiled swells, the prevailing practice

.

ir

ai

pe

fin W

th

lal

pli

practice is to break up, by fodburning, for turneps; oats two years; barley and grass seeds, letting the land lie down again to grass. In the vallies, where wheat is grown, turneps, barley, clover, wheat, has of late years gained some footing.

X. MANUAL LABOR. The Wolds are thinly inhabited. The resident laborers are sew, compared with the work to be done; especially in harvest; when numbers slock to it, from the surrounding country. In less busy seasons, the work is done, mostly, by yearly servants; the sew laborers being, in winter at least, chiefly employed in thrashing; for which employment, the cottagers are sometimes hired, by the winter half year. The wages for thrashing, sixpence to eightpence, a day, and board; or sourpence to sivepence, a quarter of oats, and board. The Wold sarmers, generally speaking, board all their workpeople.

XI. TEAM LABOR. The beafts of labor are principally HORSES, of the saddle or the coach horse breed. A few OXEN are sometimes used about home.

The method of using draught horses, upon the Wolds, is singular; whether they be applied to the waggon or the plow. The Wold waggon is furnished with a pole, similar to that of a coach; and the horses are applied in a manner similar to coach horses. Four horses are the usual team; the driver, on ordinary occasions, riding on the near-side wheel-horse; generally trotting with the empty carriage.

At plow, the same sour horses, in the same harness, are, in strong work, invariably used without a driver! the plowman guiding the sour with reins: a practice which is, perhaps, peculiar to the Yorkshire Wolds. In lighter work, as in stirring a fallow, two horses only are used.

But, in this case, a practice equally singular is prevalent. A third horse, drawing a light harrow, is fastened on the off side of the plow horses; the plowman driving the three.

This, in breaking up turnep grounds, or in other *spring* fallowing, is a good practice on dry land; which, by this means, is got perfectly fine, at a small expense (the harrow in this case being usually drawn by an old worn-out horse, or by a two or three-year-old colt), and immediately as it is plowed, by which means the seed weeds have full time to spend themselves. But, in winter,

ang

C

b

tl

u

and in fummer, the practice is pernicious. A fallow cannot lie too rough, in those seasons,

The HOURS OF WORK are long. In fpring feed time, the plow teams will fometimes stay out from fix to fix; the plowmen having their dinners carried to them, in the field; the horses remaining all day without a bait, and with only a fmall allowance of corn when they reach the stable! nevertheless, in light work, and in a bufy feafon, each horse plows near an acre a day. What breed of black horfes can stand hardships like these?

XII. IMPLEMENTS. The WAGGONS are high and aukward. The PLOW is of the old ftraight-moldboard conftruction. Both of them call loudly for improvement. The TURNWREST PLOW is much wanted upon the Wolds.

XIII. MANURE. YARD DUNG and SHEEP TEATHE are the principal manures. SOOT and some LIME are also in use. RAPE CAKE would, perhaps, be found a valuable manure upon the Wolds.

XIV. HARVESTING, All oats and barley, and much wheat, are mown, against the standing corn; bound in sheaf; and set up in stooks, at the time of mowing. The Wold farmers follow this practice, as being goner

R 4

less tedious than that of gaiting, as in the Vale (see Sect. HARVESTING), and less wasteful than that of harvesting loofe, in the Southof-England manner.

XV. FARMYARD MANAGEMENT. STRAW is all confumed in open yards; chiefly in double racks, supported by four legs. No cattle are fastened by the head; nor any firaw (except wheat firaw) bound.

The STRAWYARD STOCK are, chiefly, aged oxen, of the shorthorned breed, bought at Glanford-bridge and other fairs, in autumn; and fold, in fpring, to jobbers or graziers, who fometimes buy them up in winter, on speculation, to be delivered in spring. They leave about twenty shillings, a head, for wintering. But much depends upon judgement in buying them in.

XVI. MARKETS. Malton and Driffield, both of them NAVIGATION TOWNS, and Burlington, a SEA FORT, are the principal markets for corn. The Derwent being made navigable, many years, before the navigation of the Hull was extended to Driffield, Malton was once the principal market. But, at present, Driffield, an improving place, takes the lead. At Malton, the corn trade is in the hands of a few merchants, who can

generally

to

W

ag

no

generally make their own price. At Driffield, the buyers are numerous, and mostly factors, who purchase by commission. By the low commission of sixpence a quarter, some of the factors are said, to make three or four hundred pounds a year; a striking evidence this of the great quantity of corn which is grown upon these Wolds.

XVII. TURNEPS. The turnep crop may be faid to be still a new thing to the Wolds; not more than of twenty years standing, though singularly adapted to the soil; and notwithstanding it has, in Norfolk, whose coast may almost be seen from these hills, been an established object of culture, more than a century!

At present, this crop is in full estimation, being considered as the most solid basis of the Wold husbandry.

Turneps generally succeed fward, fodburnt, and once plowed, very fleet; or perhaps only rice-balked. No MANURE, and only ONCE HOED.

REMARK. This, at first sight, may appear to be a loose mode of culture; but not so if we duly consider its basis. If the turf be of a good age, and the soil of a tolerable quality, no other manure than its ashes is required;

The Lack a december of the south

and sward which has been sodburnt, and only once plowed, is much less liable to soul the crop with weeds, than land which has been under tillage. Upon the whole, it appears, to me, to be a practice well adapted to the Wolds, where old sward is abundant, and where extraneous manures are difficult to be procured.

The APPLICATION of the turnep crop is almost wholly to sheep, which are solded upon the standing turneps; a practice that cannot be desended, and with only one slock; a practice which is still more censurable. It is no wonder that the Wold sheep, at turneps, should be subject as they are to disorders: today, satiated with the tops and the best of the pulp; tomorrow, pining over the shells, with only half their fill; and part of what they pick up, weeds and dirt. The next day, glutted with a stush of fresh turneps.

If turneps be eaten up clean, a bead flock and followers are indispensably necessary, to common good management. If it be requifite to eat off turneps, with one flock of fat sheep, one third of the crop at least ought, in like management, to be left on the ground as manure *.

The

D

n

fe

b

th

Poin

[.] See the Practice of Norfolk, Vol. I. Sect. Turners.

The FENCE of the SHEEP FOLD is generally of NETWORK, made of small cord; the size of the meshes four to six inches; the width or height of the sence about three seet; supported by stakes, eight or ten seet asunder. The cost, sourpence to sourpence halfpenny, a yard. But "net-hurdles" are more commonly bired (of rope makers) than purchased. The price is a shilling to eighteenpence, a week, for a hundred yards. About home, "bar-hurdles" are sometimes used; but nets, being lighter carriage, are generally used at a distance. For sheep which are hornless, as the Wold sheep invariably are, netted solds are very eligible.

XVIII. SHEEP. The FLOCKS of the Wolds are some of them very large. One, at least, so high as two thousand; eight or nine hundred of them ewes; the rest wedders and yearlings.

The BREED is a variety of the longwooled kind. Some of them very handsome, refembling the present breed of Leicestershire, but more active. The wedders will fat at two-shear (that is, two to three years old) to thirty pounds, a quarter. Produce about six pounds of wool: the length, ten to thirteen inches.

D.

n

id

he

PS.

Some years ago, a eross of this breed, with the large breed of Lincolnshire, was introduced upon the Wolds, to the great loss of some of the Wold sarmers. One of them calculates to have lost seven hundred pounds, by a disorder in the head, called the "megrims," which this ill judged cross were subject to. He returned again to the Wold breed, and the disorder left his slock.

REMARK. Every country appears to have a naturalized stock—of sheep at least, By neglect, this stock will degenerate. By care, it_may be improved; either by the fairest of its own individuals, or by those of a kindred variety; not by an alien breed.

XIX. RABBITS. The Wold warrens are numerous, and some of them very extensive. Coldham warren is at present, I believe, the largest upon these Wolds; and, probably, the most valuable warren, in the Island. The Coldham farm contains about nineteen hundred acres; and, speaking generally, it is all warren: not, however, wholly appropriated to rabbits, a slock of six to eight hundred sleep being kept within the warren walls; principally, however, on one side of the warren, away from the burrowing grounds.

This

the pria any warreten fifte part fod the affor neps

fheep In acres fome the value dred two rare, tolers

and

* Cabound + B little m

prop

This appears to be a practice peculiar to the Wolds *, where better soil is appropriated to rabbit warrens, than is perhaps in any other part of the Island. The Coldham warren, in point of soil, is most of it worth ten to twelve shillings an acre; some of it sisteen or sixteen shillings †. As these better parts become mossy, they are inclosed by a soil wall, the surface pared and burnt, and the soil broken up for arable crops. Having afforded a succession of crops of corn, turneps, &c. they are sown with grass seeds, and again thrown open to the rabbits and sheep.

In 1783, there were about two hundred acres of this farm under the plow, besides some little sheepwalk, which lay without the warren walls. The warren therefore, at that time, contained fisteen to sixteen hundred acres: and, adjoining to Coldham, are two more considerable warrens; so that there are, perhaps, three or four thousand acres of tolerably good land, lying together, and appropriated principally to rabbits.

To

^{*} Of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, whose hills likewise abound much with rabbit warren.

[†] But the present bleakness of the situation renders it of little more than half the value.

To give a general idea of the MANAGES MENT of the WOLD WARRENS, the following division of the subject will be requisite:

1. Soil. 4. Species:

2. Burrows. 5. Taking:

3. Fences. 6. Markets.

n

2

n

la

b

ei

W

m

W

in

Di

re

for

ral

boi

fen

eva

ing a rich soil with rabbits: a flush of grass, after a dry season, is found to produce a scouring; which sometimes carries off great numbers.

2. BURROWING GROUND: Upon the high Wolds, the burrows are mostly on the fides of bills: at Coldham, principally in one deep valley; whose sides are steep; giving the rabbits great freedom in working. The soil, in this case, about eight or ten inches deep; under this a chalky rubble, of some inches thick, lying on a chalkstone rock. The burrows are in the subsoil, between the soil and the rock, and chiefly toward the tops of the hills *.

But at DRIFFIELDGREETS, near Driffield, where there are two large warrens, the surface is a dead flat; nevertheless, the warrens are well stocked and productive; a proof that

Thousands of daws build their nests in these burrows, to the great annoyance of the rabbits.

that a flat surface may, in some cases, be profitably stocked with rabbits. The soil, in this case, is a light sand or gravelly loam.

In stocking a warren, whether the surface be flat or hilly, ARTIFICIAL BURROWS are made, to reconcile the rabbits to the ground, and to preserve them from vermin, until they have time to make their own burrows. In making these burrows, an improvement has lately, I believe, been hit upon. They are bored with an AUGER of a diameter large enough to make a burrow of a sufficient width. In a level warren, these AUGERS may, from time to time, be found useful.

3. WARREN FENCES. The common fence upon the Wolds is fod wall, capped with furze, or of late with stiff straw, forming a kind of thatch *. The warrens near Driffield are fenced with paling; an expensive fence in the outset, and always under repairs. A brook, though ever so deep, is found to be insufficient as a fence against rabbits: one side of Driffieldgreets warren is bounded by a brook; but it is nevertheless fenced with paling. When the rabbits can evade this, they readily swim the brook.

. Stochman a Salios and day of 4. Sort

arrives and down backed with a phonic

of

at

WS,

[·] Reed would be found admirable in this intention.

to

tr

tin

th

W

m

tu

fto

th

the

tw

CO

ord

of

is I

fort

are

out

to i

4. SORT of RABBITS. Until of late years, the common grey rabbit-probably the native wild rabbit of the Island-was the only fpecies. At present, the filver-baired rabbit is fought after, and has, within the few last years, been introduced into most warrens *. The skin of the grey rabbit is cut; that is, the "wool" is pared off the pelt, as a material of bats: whereas that of the filver-haired rabbit is dreffed as fur; which, I understand, goes principally to the East Indies. The color is a black ground, thickly intersperfed with fingle white hairs. The skins of this variety fell for about four shillings, a dozen, more than those of the common fort; a fufficient inducement, this, for propagating it.

5. METHOD OF TAKING RABBITS. The Wold warreners have three ways of eatching their rabbits!—with fold nets—with spring nets—and with "tipes;" a species of trap.

The fold nets are fet about midnight, between the burrows and the feeding grounds; the rabbits being driven in, with dogs, and kept inclosed in the fold, until morning.

The spring net, when used, is, I believe, generally laid round a hay stack, or other place, where rabbits collect in numbers.

The

* Some of the Lincolnshire warrens, it is said, are already wholly stocked with this variety.

The trap is a more modern invention. It consists of a large pit or cistern, formed within the ground, and covered with a floor; or with one large falling door, having a small trapdoor toward its center, into which the rabbits are led by a narrow muce.

This trap, on its first introduction, was set mostly by a hay stack; hay being, at that time; the chief winter food of rabbits; or on the outside of the warren wall, where rabbitswere observed to scratch much, in order to make their escape. Since the cultivation of turneps, as a winter food for this species of stock, has become a practice, the situation of the trap has been changed.

Turneps being cultivated in an inclosure, within the warren, a trap is placed within the wall of this inclosure. For a night or two, the muce is left open, and the trap kept covered (with a board or triangular rail), in order to give the rabbits the requisite haunt of the turneps; which having got, the trap is bared, and the required number taken.

In emptying the ciftern, the rabbits are forted: those which are fat, and in season, are slaughtered; those which are lean, or out of condition, are turned upon the turneps to improve.

At the close of the season, the bucks and the does are forted, in a similar way: the bucks are slaughtered; the does turned loose to breed. One male, I understand, is considered as sufficient for six or seven females; and the nearer they can be brought to this proportion, the greater stock of young ones may be expected; it being the nature of the males (unnatural as it may seem) to destroy their young; more especially, perhaps, when their proportional number is too great.

Great precaution is requifite in the use of these traps. If too many rabbits be admitted, at once, and the cistern be kept close covered, only for a sew hours, suffocation and inordinate heat take place, and the carcases, at least, are spoiled. Many thousand carcases have been wasted through this means—The traps are therefore watched; and, when the required number are caught, the muce is stopped, or the trap covered.

Some idea of the produce of the Wold warrens may be gathered, from the great numbers which are frequently flaughtered, at once. Five or fix hundred couple have, not unfrequently, been flaughtered in one night: and, it is faid, that, when the two

Driffield

Driffield warrens lay together, there was once an instance of fifteen hundred couple being killed at one slaughter.

6. MARKETS FOR RABBITS. York, Hull, and the neighbouring towns, for carcales: Glanford-bridge and Malton, for skins; which are cut by furriers, who reside at those places, and who find a market, for their wool, in the hat manufactories of London and Manchester.

Sometimes, the skins and carcases are sold together, to hucksters, or other wholesale dealers. The average price, for the season, about two shillings a couple. The price of carcases, in the neighbourhood of the warrens, eightpence to tenpence a couple.

The objects of holder, by, and the season of physical seasons, are; I have always updated about the shoot product the soul figure of the Vale of the same and the same sugar are seasons as the same sugar are sugar seasons as the same sugar seasons are sugar seasons.

Salariove Roman in a second of the seq.

Librar, with more brokenings of Par

Day of the Committee of the Committee of the

have in a greater or half draw

bir billian billian baylandan and an emparata and

which who is both and all the

HOLDERNESS.

THIS is the only District of the county I have not been in. I have repeatedly looked over its surface, and been upon its borders; but never entered its area. I purposed to have gone over it, this year (1787), but the Vale employed my whole attention, during summer; and the extreme wetness of the autumn would have prevented me from visiting a low country, at that season, had leisture permitted it.

The objects of husbandry, and the means of obtaining them, are, I have always understood, fimilar to those of the Vale of Pickering: nevertheless, Holderness may have its partial excellencies; as almost every District has, in a greater or less degree.

The north-west quarter is appendant to a line of marginal villages; situated most desirably on the skirts of the Wold hills; but no way excellent, I believe, in their plan of

manage-

management. Nevertheless, the coast of Holderness may merit survey.

1796. In March 1791 (in my way to London), I had the honor of paying a tranfient visit to the late Mr. Constable of Burton Constable, an ancient family residence, situated near the center of this District.

The ELEVATION and SURFACE of Holderness are extremely different, from what they appear to be, when seen from the more elevated summits of the Wold hills, Holderness is a true Vale or upper-ground Diftrict, fimilar to the Vales of Glocester, and to the richer Districts of the Midland Counties. The furface is broken into swells and hollows, but never descends to low land; the area of the District being free from marshes and fens. Towards the mouth of the Humber, some confiderable extent of marsh lands occur, and in entering Holderness, from Hull, a flat of rich marshes, some two or three miles wide, are croffed; and between Hull and Beverly, a confiderable extent of fen lands lie a difgrace to the county; but not particularly to Holderness; whose lands rise out of the way of waters, and whose CLIMATE is healthy, as that of other Districts of a similar nature.

The soils are various and much intermixt, as frequently happens in Vale Districts; in general, they are very productive.

And the MANAGEMENT, from what I faw

of it, is above mediocrity.

CLEVELAND.

w mon invento vienente, en

CLEVELAND is small, comparatively with the other Districts of East Yorkshire. To the east, it terminates in a broken country; mixing with the northern margin of the Moreland hills.

The OUTLINE, if the broken country about Gifborough be cut off, is nearly oval. The EXTENT of the greater diameter being about fourteen, of the shorter about ten miles; containing, within its area, somewhat more than one hundred square miles; or about seventy thousand acres.

1

16

The SURFACE is nearly plain, but perfectly free from collected water; a true Vale District. Its principal brook is the Leven; running running in a valley, some feet below the general surface,

The soil, almost invariably, a tenacious clay. Good wheat and bean land.

The OBJECTS OF HUSBANDRY are corn, BUTTER, BACON, REARING CATTLE, and HORSES; varying but little, in its objects, from the VALE OF PICKERING; excepting that CLEVELAND partakes more of a corn country.

Some peculiarities of the Cleveland practice have been already mentioned. One which marks it strongly, and which distinguishes it, from every other District I have observed in, remains to be noticed.

The ROAD TEAM of Cleveland is, universally, the three horse cart. Notwith-standing the deepness of the roads, in a wet season, there is scarcely a waggon, or a long team, in the country. The three horses are, invariably, drawn, two-and-one; namely, one horse in the shafts, the other two in a pair before it: the whole being guided by leathern reins, and driven with a long-thonged whip, in the coach manner.

This practice has probably arisen, from the circumstance of coals and lime being fetched,

into Cleveland, from distant parts of the county of Durham. The latter, which has long been the chief dependance of the Cleveland farmer, is drawn, into the interior parts of the District, more than thirty miles; the teams going and returning without a rest, except-

ing transient baits upon the road.

The rule, when going empty, is to trot two miles and feed one; the driver riding in the carriage the two miles, and walking by the fide of his horses the one; baiting them with hay, out of his hand, as they go along the road. When loaded, he keeps feeding, whenever he finds the horses will eat a mouthful of hay. Corn is also carried in these journies; and given in bags, hung upon the horses' heads, in the manner in which hackney coach horses are fed, upon the stands Horses, thus used, will stand in London. travelling, thirty miles every day. The breed is strong, active, colored coach horses,

The Cleveland team treads the road evenly; and is the stiffest; the most handy; and, for a level country and long journies, perhaps, the most eligible team, that invention

is capable of fuggefting.

THE

íc

la

CO

T

ali

fo

po

ac

CŲ

ex

CO

rai

qu

CO

the EXILENT of the Palmin March

EASTERN MORELANDS

9 Paras personal sonur.

YORKSHIRE.

no distance are principally bases entering the

THE SITUATION of this District was given, in describing the COUNTY at large. And, in giving a more minute description of the Vale of Pickering, the Morelands are mentioned as bleak mountains, covered with heath, and intersected by CULTIVATED DALES. These dales have been already noticed, as appendages of the Vale; so far as they are noticeable. What I propose, under the present head, is, to give some account of the MOUNTAINS, and their UNCULTIVATED VALLIES.

The CLIMATURE of the Morelands is extremely bleak; several degrees of latitude colder, than the Vale of Pickering; where rain, or perhaps open weather, will frequently prevail, while the Morelands are covered with snow.

The

The EXTENT of the Eastern Morelands, including the hills of HAMBLEDON, is thirty to forty miles of length, by ten to fifteen of breadth. Excluding the CULTIVATED DALES, &c. they may contain from three to four hundred square miles, or from two to three hundred thousand acres, of UNCULTI-VATED HEATH.

The FOSSIL PRODUCTIONS of these mountains are principally FREE-STONE, (of a fingularly fine grain) which too frequently rifes to the furface; lying, in some places, aboveground, in blocks; fome of them of confiderable fize. A thin feam of COAL has been found, and still continues to be sparingly found, in different parts of these hills, at no great depth from the surface. IRON is forged near Ayton; and COPPER has been smelted near Hackness. But ALLUM SHALE is the most valuable material of the Eastern Morelands; which alone, I believe, furnish the Island, and a great part of Europe, with allum.

The immediate SUBSOIL is generally SAND; which, in some places, is formed into a pan or crust; resembling rusty half-decayed iron, rather than an earthy fubstance: being almost as impervious, by water, as an iron

veffel.

odT

.wouldhy fri

app

fan

the

gro

pea

the

Wil

mu

of

be

ob

has

of

a n

the

bee

COV

upo

ver

to

mo

the

bur

for

The SOIL is invariably a BLACK MOOR;—
apparently, a mixture of vegetable mold and
fand; resembling the moory soil of sens.

Linneus, I think, calls this species of soil the depauperated soil of heaths; but on what grounds I know not. The moor of sens appears, obviously enough, to be composed of the decayed roots and other parts of vegetables; with a greater or less proportion of sand and mud, washed in among them, while in a state of growth. But how a similar matter could be formed, on the tops of mountains, is less obvious. Nevertheless, MOUNTAIN MOOR has every appearance of a VECETABLE MOLD,

This mold, which covers a principal part of the mountains of the Island, appears to me a most interesting subject of investigation.

It varies, greatly, in regard to depth. On the "low moors," where it has probably been repeatedly pared off for fuel, it barely covers the fand or gravel of the fubsoil: but, upon the higher more distant swells, the covering of soil is thicker; frequently, from one to two feet deep, of what is called "fat moor." In the vallies, particularly towards their heads, are peat bogs of several feet deep; buried in which, trees of great size have sometimes been found.

The

The NATURAL PRODUCE of the mountains—
more lofty swells of these mountains—
termed, provincially, the "high moors"—is
principally HEATH, interspersed with patches
of "BENT;" together with the common
rush and other aquatics, in the vallies, and on
the bogs with which even some of the swells
abound.

But, at the feet of those swells, and on the faces of the cliffs which terminate them to the south, as well as upon the top of the marginal heights, which, when they shoot far to the northward, as between Newton and Cawthorn, are covered with black soil and heath,—a number of the better grasses, with a variety of other plants, may be found growing among the heath; notwithstanding the situation; which, in point of bleakness, is little inferior to the "Moorheads."

A list of these hardy plants may have its

Provincial.

Linnean.

English.

Common ling, —erica vulgaris, — common heath.

Crow ling,—erica cinerea,—fineleaved heath. Wire ling,—erica tetralix,—crossleaved heath. Bent,—juncus squarrosus,—heath rush. Seaves,—juncus effusus,—soft rush.

Moor

Me Ga Ju

P,

Cra

Ch

Bei

Some

Provincial. Lina

Linnean. E

Moor palms, -eriophorum, -cotton rush.

Gale, -myrica gale, -fweet gale.

Juniper,—juniperus communis,—common juniper.

Cranberry, vaccinium oxycoccos, cranberry.

Bleaberry, — vaccinium myrtillus, — common whortleberry.

White clover, trifolium repens, - creeping

Cheese-cake grass, -- lotus corniculatus; -- birdsfoot trefoil.

Bent grass,—nardus stricta,—mat grass.

aira flexuosa,—heath airgrass.

melica cærulea,—putple melicgrass.

aira præcox?—eatly airgrass *?

anthoxanthum adoratum,—vernal.

briza media,—ttembling grass.

cynosurus cristatus,—crested dogstail.

festuca duriuscula,—hard fescue.

festuca bromoides?—barren fescue?

lolium perenne,—raygrass.

dactylis glomerata,—orchardgrass.

bolcus mollis,—couchy softgrass.

euphrasia officinalis,—common eye
bright.

orobus

^{*} It was late in fummer, before I made this collection. Some of the early plants had feeded, and their specific characters were of course become doubtful.

Linnean.

Englift.

galium verum,—yellow beditraw.
galium montanum,—mountain beditraw.
fcabiofa fuccifa,—meadow scabious.
rumex acetofella,—sheep's sorrel.
prunella vulgaris,—selfheal.
tormentilla erecta,—common tormentil.
potentilla reptans,—common cinquesoil.
cistus beliantbemum,—dwarf cistus.
thymus serpyllum,—wild thyme.
poterium sanguisorba,—upland burnet.
spiræa silipendula,—dropwort.
acbillea millesolium,—milsoil.
bypericum persoratum,—common Saintjohnswort.

carlina vulgaris,—carline thistle. carduus palustris *,—marsh thistle. pteris aquilina,—brakes.

THE

di

n

of

A

tl

to

01

th

fr th no

This thiftle has no other specific difference, which I have been able to discover, from carduus palustris, than the thickness of its stem; which, upon these dry barren bleak hills, will sometimes be equal in size to the largest walking cane. There is a variety of it with white slowers.

The seally grafic off a Moreland Gran

RURAL ECONOMY

O F

THIS DISTRICT.

THE STOCK of the Morelands is principally sheep. Upon the "high-moors" they are the only stock. On the lower borders, and on the margins of the cultivated dales, young cattle are kept upon them, a considerable part of summer. But, in a general light, sheep may be taken as the stock of the Morelands; and though they be thinly stocked, the number on the whole is considerable.

In stocking these mountains with sheep, the general calculation is, I believe, one sheep to ten acres. The number therefore kept, on the foregoing calculation, is twenty to thirty thousand.

These sheep live entirely upon the "moor," from their being a year old, until the time of their being sold off; which, formerly, was not until they were four or five years old.

The

The yearly profit of a Moreland sheep (very small; see Art. Sheep); allowing for attendance, hazard *; salving, and a little hay in winter, when the heath is buried in snow, may be laid at two skillings and sixpence, a head +.

Consequently, the YEARLY PRODUCE OF THE HERBAGE, at present, is THREEPENCE AN ACRE; at which rate much of it was valued, by the Commissioners, under the Pickering Bill of Inclosure 1.

The

i

k

bo

ſp

an

fre

m

de

va

an

of

du

fet

A Moreland farmer reckons that; if half the number he breeds reach a market, he has tolerable luck.

† This calculation is made on the advanced price which sheep have borne, on a par of the last ten years. There are who affert, that, if attendance were rigidly calculated, no neat profit whatever would arise, from keeping sheep on these heaths. But the number of little fortunes which have been made in the Moreland dales, principally, it is believed, by keeping sheep, contradict this affertion.

† Besides the berbage, the fuel which is pared off the surface and cut out of the bogs, may be considered, at present, as a species of PRODUCE.

The Pickering highmoor allotments, containing twenty acres or upward, are now felling, for ten pounds each. The fee simple of three of these allotments, containing near one hundred acres, was purchased, the other day, for thirty pounds.

The IMPROVEMENTS which have been attempted, among these hills, require now to be mentioned.

The late SIR CHARLES TURNER ranks highest as an improver of the Morelands. But Sir Charles's site of improvement is not a fair specimen, of the two hundred thousand acres of uncultivated heath, which are the immediate subject of discussion.

KELDALE*, the principal fite, is a valley The bottom. iffuing out of Cleveland. which has formerly been inclosed, is a rich loam, of great depth; but had been rendered unproductive, for want of draining. The fides of the valley are variously foiled; mostly bog, or a fat moory foil, formed probably by fprings, with which the whole valley abounds, and which, having trickled down its fides from age to age, have clad them in vegetable mold. Keldale, at the time Sir Charles undertook its improvement, was a neglected valley, whose foils were full of intrinsic riches, and required nothing, but an improvement of their fubfoil, to render them highly productive.

hé

2-

ity

ch. ear

rty

Had the interpretents of this valley been fet about, with deliberation, and carried on Vol. II.

^{*} The Valley of Springs.

with judgement and firmness, the profits arifing from it would have been exceedingly great. Even in the irregular way in which they were conducted, the improvement must have greatly exceeded the expence. In the fpring of 1783, when I faw them, Sir Charles had let off one farm of one hundred and fifty pounds a year (containing about one hundred and fifty acres!) and had then built, or was building, three or four more substantial farmhouses.

KEMPSWIDDEN, the other fite of Sir Charles's improvements, is more nearly allied to our present subject. This is a high ridge of mountain, which forms one fide of the valley of Keldale. The foil is partly black moor; in part, of a brown loamy nature; altogether, much superior in natural quality to the "high moors;" and equal, if not fuperior, to any extensive plot of uncultivated heath, on this fide of the Mcrelands.

In 1783, the principal part of this hill had been inclosed with stone walls; and part of it had, in the outset, been unfortunately broken up for corn. But the rich loams of Keldale being found to be better adapted to arable crops, this was prudently laid down to grafs; a species of crop much better

fuited,

m

th

on

no

M

M

im

the

low

nor

litu:

thè

valle

of t

the

Corn

beath

T

fuited; than corn, to fuch a foil, in fuch a fituation:

The inclosing of Kempswidden was evidently premature. Had Sir Charles begun at the bottom of Keldale; climbing by degrees up its fides; reaching, in due process of time, the tops of the hills; what amusement and profit might have been reaped from the undertaking!

The ATTEMPTS which have been made, on this fide of these mountains, remain to be noticed.

About twenty years ago, the inclosure of MIDDLETON, whose parish extends into the Morelands, gave freedom to the spirit of improvement.

The site which was principally chosen, for the essays that have been made, were the lower skirts of the Moreland hills, under the northern steep of the limestone heights. This situation was in a degree of shelter, was near the cultivated country, and the soil, in that valley, is better than it is higher up the sides of the hills.

The principle of improvement was to extend the cultivated country into the Morelands. Corn was of course the main object. The beatby wastes were considered as grass com-

of

0

m

er d,

T 2

mons; which usually are, and generally ought to be, converted into arable land, and kept in that state, for a course of years, after their inclosure.

The method of breaking-up was either by paring and burning, or by fallowing; which latter was performed in a fingular manner. The heath being previously finged off, the land was plowed, and suffered to lie unstirred in rough surrow, for two years, in order to give the roots of the heath time to rot. The third year, it was stirred as a fallow; and the fourth year, cropped.

The manure, used, was invariably lime; which is burnt, in quantity, near the site of improvement. The quantity set on, three to six or seven chaldrons, an acre.

The crops wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, turneps. Red clover does not flourish: it will rise very well from the seed, but generally goes off, the first winter. And raygrass has been cautiously used, lest it should foul or impoverish the land!

The refult of these experiments, some of them on a pretty large scale, is, some small fortunes have been sunk, and some larger ones have been injured. I have not come at

any

6

tl

ra

im

kn

an

of

un

fup

to

kin

hur

an

whe

any thing like proof, of even one instance, in which the improvement has been adequate to the expence.

HINTS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE EASTERN MORELANDS OF YORKSHIRE.

From these premises, we may safely infer, that the two hundred thousand acres of land, under notice, are unimproveable; or that the attempts at improvement, which have hitherto been made, have been ill conducted; or that the principle of improvement has hitherto been erroneous.

Unprepared as I am with felf-practice, in the cultivation of these wastes, it would be rashness in me to dictate a general plan of improvement; but having some general knowledge of improvements of this nature, and having bestowed some considerable share of observation and attention, on the District under consideration, it might be wrong to suppress the resections which have occurred to me, respecting its improvement. In a kingdom whose limits are not extensive, two hundred thousand acres of surface becomes an object of national importance; and on whether they lie in a state of waste, or in a

n-

of

all

get

e at

any

binit

state of productiveness, the welfare and happiness of many individuals may depend.

The PRINCIPLE OF IMPROVE-MENT is what I shall more particularly speak to; and in doing this, I shall keep the HIGH MOORS-not the heathy upper margin of the limestone heights-principally in view.

It appears, to me, that to attempt, at prefent, to crop these heaths with CORN, is inju-To begin with cardicious in the extreme. rying off the means of productiveness, in the shape of grain, (which the cultivation of corn implies) from a foil which, it is to be feared, naturally contains them in very inconfiderable quantity, is irreconcileable with common prudence,

The PRODUCTIONS which strike me, as eligible to be PROPAGATED, at present, on these heaths, are wood and berbage.

I. PLANTATIONS. There are evidences, but no proof, of these hills having been formerly covered with wood. trees which are still found in the peat bogs are a pretty strong evidence. And part of these hills being included within the ancient forest of Pickering, is a corroborating circumitance.

That

be

an

01

mor

affor

That trees, if properly chosen and properly managed, would grow on these hills, is, I believe, beyond dispute. And I am clearly of opinion that, if they be improveable, planting is the first step, which ought to be taken, toward their improvement. Woodlands, if once extended, would not only afford immediate shelter to stock; but would, in all human probability, change the climature of these bleak swells, so far as to give due encouragement to the herbage that might be cultivated upon them.

Where the surface is strowed with large stones, planting seems to be the only probable mean of improvement. Where the surface is free, skreens of wood are principally wanted.

The Scotch fir and the Birch might be employed to break off the North and the Easterly winds. The Norway spruce and the Larch, and, in all probability, the OAK, might, with due care, be reared in the more genial aspects *.

Much would depend upon MANAGEMENT.

In Keldale, and on Kempswidden, the pinetribe

ge

gs

of

nt ir-

nat

* 1796. The LARCH ought to prevail, in the bleaker more exposed fituations. The Highlands of Scotland afford ample testimony of its excellency, in such fituations,

tribe and oaklings were dibbled in, among the standing heath. No wonder they miscarried. To ensure success, the ground should be trenched with the spade; or be prepared with the plow; and the plants be put in with the nurseryman's best care. Not singly, or widely scattered; but in numbers, and in close order *.

There is a natural warmth in vegetable as in animal life. One tree is raifed with difficulty, in any fituation which is inclined to bleakness; but plant a number, in close order, and the difficulty is overcome. They not only create among themselves, by their natural warmth and perspiration, a fresh atmosphere; but affist each other, in withstanding the attacks of the winds, and other enemies.

II. CULTIVATED HERBAGE. If these bills be improveable by busbandry, the principle of improvement appears, to me, to be that of removing the beath (wholly or in great part), and replacing it with berbage, adapted to such stock, as is best suited to the soil and situation.

Sheep

th

th

gr w

ex

ha

^{*} For the method of Planting, on the HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND, see PLANTING and RURAL ORNAMENT; Section Groves.

Sheep and rabbits are the stock best adapted to these hills; and the shortest and least expensive way of bringing them into a state of SHEEP WALK and RABBIT WARREN is, on this principle of improvement, the first thing required.

The Heath, it is more than probable, cannot be overcome without cultivation. A similar degree of tillage would probably be requisite for herbage as for corn *.

The species of herbage would be the graffes, the legumes, and the braffica tribe. The hardiest of the two former may be seen in the foregoing list. The turnep and the rape might be chosen from the last. The rye and the oat, if sed off, or mown for hay, while in a state of berbage, might be found eligible.

The

In Derbyshire, it has been found that a thick covering of lime, alone, is equal to the destruction of the heath, (without breaking up the foil,) and to the production of a turf of rich herbage. But I have heard it doubted, by those who are acquainted with the practice, whether in that case the improvement be adequate to the expence; the quantity of lime requisite to produce the effect being great. However, on the skirts of the hills under notice, to which lime might be carried at a moderate expence, the experiment would certainly be worth making.

¢

OF

1796. Repeatedly burning off the heath, and pasturing hard with sheep, would tend much to its destruction.

The MANURES which present themselves are lime, which might be had in any quantity, and within a short distance; compared with that which it is carried, in other Diftricts. Ashes of the peat bogs, and the fat moor, where this is of fufficient depth, might likewise be had at will. Even the " fat moor," unburnt, it is more than probable, would afford a falutary manure, if properly applied. I have observed instances, in which having been thrown upon the surface, (as in cutting through it for a road) it has, in a short time, become overgrown with a turf of fine herbage. Earths, if properly fought for, might, it is highly probable, be found, with natural qualities adapted to the improvement of the moory foil.

Another species of improvement, which it is probable might be profecuted with fuccess, is that of cutting off the springs which overflow the fides or the bottom of hills, and UNDERDRAINING, if requifite, the bogs they have formed; by which means many fertile patches might, it is probable, be produced.

Another species of melioration, applicable to the reclaiming of these wastes, is WATER-ING-flooding. I have observed where the

W

th

pl

an

W.

th

pr

of

W

at

W

ef

qu

of

its

pe

eff

qu

fic

fp

m

m

no

waters of hollow ways, &c. break out, over the black earth, a covering of grass takes place. Almost all the bottoms of the vallies, and skirts of the hills, might be flooded, with the springs and rivulets, which lie above them.

Those who are unacquainted with the practice of flooding, will doubt the efficacy of the waters of springs and clear rivulets; while those who are versed in it, would smile at their want of information. I have seen waters perfectly limpid produce the happiest effect. It is not the color, but the intrinsic quality, of water which fits it for the purpose of melioration. Any water, which is not in its nature poisonous to plants, has, if properly thrown over grass land, a beneficial effect. Whether the springs and rivulets, in question, would, or would not, have a beneficial effect, on the lands which lie below them, might easily be put to the test.

By application and due attention, upon the spot, other probable means of improvement might present themselves.

That the principal part of these hills might be brought into a state of grass, of no mean productiveness, appears to me, highly

שיכון פעפר בעבוע ופבר.

highly probable *. But whether any means of improving can be hit upon, which would render the improvement greater than the expence of obtaining it, experience alone can shew; and individuals ought to enter cautiously into the project.

But, viewed in a national light, an improvement of this kind, whether individuals gain or lose by the prosecution of it, is defirable. If, through the means of a foil which lies waste, of fossile substances which lie useless, of fire which may be had at will, and of

* An instance strongly corroborative of this opinion A laborer who lived in "Blakaymiy be produced. House,"-fituated near the highest swell of these mountains,-inclosed a patch of moor adjoining to his house: a fair specimen of "turf moor:"-namely, a dry black itoney foil, lying on a fandy subsoil. Nevertheless, in 1783, when this improvement accidentally caught my eye, he had converted the principal part of it, namely about two acres, into a piece of very productive grass land. He told me that he had tried corn of all forts upon it without fuccess. It came up very well, but generally died away in weaning from the kernel. Nor did potatoes ever do well. He had one year a very fine prospect; but a cold high wind cut them off entirely. He was so fully tired of every thing but grass, that upon a stripe he was about to lay down, he only meant to throw a few oats, by way of encreasing the swath of hay, intending to mow them off with the rest of his close, His manure-lime, ashes, and cow dung; doing a patch well over every year,

fpo der wh nei pul

wa

hig bel

to pro of W

T

lie

water which nature has provided upon the spot, lands that are infertile can be rendered productive, without robbing those which are already in a state of productiveness,—the reality of the acquisition, to the public, cannot be doubted.

In the center of these hills, among their highest eminences, lies a plot of land which belongs, exclusively, to the Duchy of Lancaster. Might it not be laudable, in

GOVERNMENT,

to direct some attention toward its improvement? The two hundred thousand acres of waste, which lie immediately round it, would not be the only object in view: Twenty times the quantity of similar surface lies waste within the kingdom.

where we had been and the control of the control of

in the series of signs hills Egons about by the bight of the series has a plot of lead which talongs, excludively, to the Buchy of Laborator Might seems be landalets, in

COVERMMENT,

or during storms intermentation and its arrespondent. The two hundred thousand acres a vertex, which he immediately tour like would not be the only object in view a venty times there are thy or Landa formations and controllers and the surface of the controllers are surfaced to the controllers and the surface of the controllers are surfaced to the c

and the second of the second o

The second of the second of the second

LIST

O F

R A T E S, &c.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

OAK TIMBER, for buildings, 14d. to

Ash timber, 1s. to 1s. 6d. a foot.

"Stock" bricks, 21s. a thousand, and

" Water" bricks, 15s.

Pantiles, 45s.

Ridge-stones, 5d. a foot.

Copings of gables, 5d.

Gable brackets, 2s. 6d each.

Lime, 7s. to 9s. a chaldron.

Dimensions of bricks, 91-41-21 inches.

pantiles, 14 by 10 inches.

CARPENTER'S WORK.

Journeyman's wages, 14d. and board, or 2s. a day.

MASON's WORK.

Journeyman's wages, 16d. and board, or 2s. a day.

Laborers———— or is. 6d. a day.

BLACKSMITH's WORK.

WOODLANDS.

Ship-timber, at the ports, 31. to 3 guineas, a ton.

Carriage of timber, about 9d. a ton, a mile.

" Crambles"

a

fcc

a í

fcc

acr

me

[an

the

"Crambles" - firewood boughs, 10s. to 12s. a load.

Bark, ready chopt for the tanner, 10s. 6d. a quarter.

Peeling bark, about 20d. a day.

----- and chopping 3s. to 3s. 6d. a quarter.

Spray faggots, &c. to 8s. a hundred of fix fcores.

Binding fuch faggots, 23.

Felling and binding furze faggots, 4d. a fcore.

Grubbing ————— 6d.

Grubbing without binding, 20s. to 30s. an acre.

PLANTATIONS.

Price of oziers, 1s. a bundle of a foot diameter, or 1 4 yard in circumference.

FENCES.

Price of feedling white thorn, 5s, a thou-fand.

Setting posts and two rails, and winding them with thorns, 4d. to 5d. a rod of 7 yards.

Vol. II.

U

Stake-

Stake-and-edder hedge, 3d. to 4d. a rod of 7 yards.

Fence walls; raising stones, carriage, and walling, 1s. a rod of 7 yards.

TEAM LABOR.

Machine Rock afternit

Hire of four horses and a man, 8s. to 10s. a day.

Carriage of coals, about 8d, a chaldron, a mile.

YEARLY SERVANT'S WAGES.

Head man, 13 to 151.

Second — 8 to 101.

Dairymaid, 5 to 61.

DAY-LABORER'S WAGES,

Man in winter, 8d. a day and board.
—— in fummer, 1s. to 18d. ——
Woman, in autumn and spring, 6d. a day,
no board.
in hay-time, 9d
in harvest, 10d.

MA-

MANURE.

Price of lime, 7s. to 9s. a chaldron.

Burning lime — raising stones, breaking, filling, and helping to draw, 18d. to 20d. a chaldron.

Draw, on the north-fide of the Vale (materials hard), from 2½ to 3 chaldrons of lime, from one of coals.

— on the fouth-fide (stone softer), 3 to 3 ½ from one.

Set on 3 to 4 chaldrons, an acre.

SOIL PROCESS.

Underdraining with wood, 2 to 4 feet deep, 6d. for a rod of 7 yards.

Paring with the breast plow, 10s. to 14s. an acre.

Drying and burning fods, 5s. to 6s. an acre. Spreading ashes, 2s. an acre.

Whole expence, 18s. to 21s. an acre.

HARVEST PROCESS.

Mowing grass, 16d. a day, and board; or 21d. to 2s. 3d. an acre.

Mowing corn, 1s. to 14d. a day, and board.

BARN

BARN LABOR,

Thrashing wheat, 3d. a stook; or 2s. 6d. to 3s. a quarter.

GRASS LAND.

Gait of a cow, from Mayday to Michaelmas, 40s. to 45s.

Coderdated with the work of the Control of

Paring week the break glove, ear to une.

to throat has till if his thing galantif

Moreing coins in its ign a day, and board.

BARRE

While exposure, 18, to our an error

which is carryll was at an the

of five a roll of a vanila-

. Allegand a december of the area

ARE TO ARE TRUVER PRO-

land, which lies immediately detwiced Vale and Specialist, but a controlled the

PROVINCIALISMS.

LIEST BENEFITS AND MOS BROWN

About A will the kindersed this varieties

THE DIALECTS OF YORKSHIRE are strikingly various.

The provincial language of Cleveland differs more widely, in some respects, from that of the Vale of Pickering, though fituated only twelve or fifteen miles from each other, than the Dialect of the Vale does from that of Devonshire, which is situated at an opposite extreme of the kingdom. The Eastern Morelands are a barrier which, formerly, cut off all communication between the two Diftricts. But this cannot be the only cause of difference: the language and the manners, of their respective inhabitants, appear to have no natural affinity: they are, to present appearance, as distinct races of people, as if they were descended from different roots. The pronunciation of the Vale bears a strong analogy to the Scotch; while that of Cleve-

U 3 land,

land, which lies immediately between the Vale and Scotland, has little affinity to the Scotch pronunciation.

About Leeds, the language still varies: it is there strongly marked by a twang in the pronunciation. In the Vale of Pickering the word cow, for instance, takes the close sound "coo;" about Leeds it becomes "caw:" the a short, as in can; the w being articulated as in the established pronunciation of the word.

In the more extreme parts of West Yorkshire, the dialect is characterized, by an openness or broadness of pronunciation, very disferent from the rest of the county. The
language even of Wakefield and that of
Leeds, though these two places are situated
within twenty miles of each other, are, in
many particulars, less analogous, than those of
Scotland and the Vale of Pickering.

The diffimilitudes here mentioned, however, relate more to PRONUNCIATION, or what is less properly termed accent, than to words. Nevertheless, in words, the different Districts, of this extensive province, vary considerably both in identity and number.

Pro-

of

de

of

in

fir

cia

ci

re

an

its

no wl

it,

be

lea

do

rea

ftil

wii

the

afp

the

in

of

PROVINCIAL WORDS are either corruptions of the established language, or native words descended from the ANCIENT LANGUAGE of the province they are spoken in. Hence, in RECLUSE DISTRICTS, we must expect to find the greatest number of genuine provincialisms;—of ANCIENT VOCAL SOUNDS.

The VALE OF PICKERING is fingularly circumstanced in this respect. The peculiar recluseness of its situation has been described; and being in a manner wholly agricultural, its connexions are inconsiderable. Had it not been for the influx of words and fashion, which Scarborough has annually drawn into it, this secluded Vale must inevitably have been, in language and manners, a century at least behind every other District of this kingdom, situated equally near its center.

The Moreland dales, which are, in reality, appendages of the Vale, have been still more effectually cut off from all converse with strangers. Their situation is so recluse, their soil in general so insertile, and their aspect so uninviting, that it is probable neither Roman, Dane, nor Saxon ever set soot in them. No wonder, then, the language of these Dales, which differs little from that

I

n

h

n

pi

in

gi

to

th

de

to

of lar

ſp.

m

us

W

the

fit

thi

It

of the Vale,—except in its greater purity,—
should abound in native words; or that it
should vary so widely, in pronunciation, from
the established language of this day, as to be
in a manner wholly unintelligible to strangers;
not, however, so much through genuine
words, as through a regular systematic
Deviation, from the established pronunciation of the English language *.

This difference in PRONUNCIATION generally arises, from a change of the vowels; which is, in effect, productive of a change of words. Hence, it will be necessary, in giving an adequate idea of the language, to point out the leading principles of pronunciation: and, previous to this, it may be proper to mention a deviation in GRAMMAR; which,

* It might be a difficult talk, now, to ascertain with precision, whether these deviations are in reality corruptions or purities of the English language. They are probably a mixture of the two; I mean, they may contain some slight admixture of depravity. But it would be equally reasonable to suppose that a disturbed stream should be less adulterate than its sountain, as that the language at present established should be less corrupt, or (to change the word without altering the argument) less refined than that of a District secluded in a singular manner from all intercourse with other languages.

I believe, is peculiar to the dialect under notice de mont all si it : mant et de la moly

The provincial language of East Yorkshire has no genitive, except that of its possesfive pronouns; and except when the nominative is understood. When this is expressed, the preceding substantive becomes, in effect, an adjective ; as, John Hat, -George House; analogous with London porter,-Yorkshire butter. In a dam was a Alyout

This excision of the genitive termination gives much additional beauty and fimplicity to the language, doing away, almost entirely, the declenfion of nouns, and filencing, in some degree, the biffing, which is so disagreeable to the ears of foreigners, and which is one of the greatest blemishes of the English language. The arrival arise in the le

A person, unacquainted with this mode of speech, will conceive it to be the cause of much ambiguity. But, among those who use it, no inconveniency whatever arises. When the nominative case is not expressed, then a genitive termination becomes requifite, and is always used; as, Whose hat is this? It is John's. Whose house is this? It is George's. The fame in the personal . to the land that the pronouns:

pronouns: as, Whose land is this? It is your's; it is mine; it is bis. Even when the substantive is joined, the personal pronouns take a genitive form; as, bis country, your country, my country.

The PRONUNCIATION now remains to be noticed.

The deviations lie, principally, in the vowels; but there is one peculiarity of ARTICULATION which is noticeable; as being a stranger in the established pronunciation; though common, I believe, to the northern counties. This is in the articulation of the letter t, in butter, matter, and all words of a similar termination; also in tree, trace, tread, and all words and syllables beginning with tr *.

The articulation, in these cases, is between the established articulation of the t, and that of the tb; the tongue being pressed hard against the teeth and the gums, jointly; not slightly touching the gums alone, as in the ordinary articulation of the t. I notice this as a provincialism; and know no better test of a northern provincialist than this peculiarity.

'n

It is Made a White books is

o los tices shire with the

in cord

T

probit, ir to I Englidiale nunc

T. chan lecam tack

are u

betw

by th

^{*} The letter d takes the same articulation in similar cases; namely, whenever it is subjoined with r or er.

In the pronunciation of vowels, that of o long, as in stone, yoke, bole, more, is first noticeable. A mere provincialist of East Yorkshire knows no such sound; nor can he, without much practice, pronounce it. In the provincial dialect it takes four distinct vocal sounds; namely, eea, au, ooa, a,—according to the consonants it is joined with in composition. Thus stone is pronounced steean; yoke, yauk; bole, booal; more, mare.

The diphthong ea, which formerly, it is probable, had a distinct vocal sound assigned it, in the English language, but which seems to be, at present, entirely unknown to the English tongue, is still in common use, in the dialect under notice. In the established pronunciation, break is become brake; great, grate; tea, tee; sea, see; but, here, they are uniformly pronounced by a vocal sound, between the e and the a long.

The a long is generally, but not invariably, changed into eea; as, stake, steeac; lame, lecam; late, leeat; or into a short, as, take, tack; make, mack.

The *e floort*, before *l* and *n*, is lengthened by the *y confonant* articulated as in yet, yes,

you: thus, well (a fountain) becomes weyl; to fell, to feyl; men, meyn; ten, teyn: in one case it changes into e long; as, well (the adverb), weel.

The i long feldom has the established pronunciation. Before ght it generally changes into e long; as, night, neet; bright, breet; right, reet : before I, into a broad (as in father, half, and before the letter r); as, mile, maal; stile, staal; and does not, in any case, take, in strictness, the modern found; which is a diphthong composed of a broad and e: whereas its provincial found, here, is the accepted found of e short lengthened by the y confonant *; as, white, wheyt; to write, to wreyt: a mode of pronunciation which perhaps formerly was in general use, but which now feems to be confined to provincial dialects, or is not at least heard in fashionable language. The to be broken yeth Alle

The oo before k changes into u long; as book, buke; to look, to luke: before t, l, m, th, generally

fool, fore deer.

aud stand

Ir wife both malt

ferves or as Ther in thi more class tongu the o is, in Malt fyllal tions diale idea. fathe prob

prefe

tong

^{*} I say, the accepted sound of e short, though it is by no means the actual sound of that vowel. I have nevertheless thought proper to give it the established power in the Glossary. The i short I retain, for the same reason, though still more liable to objection.

generally into ea long; as boots, beats; fool, feal; broom, bream; tooth, teath: before r, mostly into ee; as floor, fleer; door,
deer.

Ol before d generally becomes au; as, old, aud; cold, caud; wolds, wands: in one inflance the l is mute; as, hold, bod.

In words ending in ault or alt, the l is likewife mute, the termination becoming in both cases aut; as fault, faut; salt, faut; malt, maut *.

The

* This brings to my mind a circumstance which deserves notice; as it serves to shew the process of corruption, or as others perhaps will have it, refinement, of languages. There are, in many cases, two distinct provincial languages in this District: one of them spoken by the lower class,more especially of old people,—the other by the superior class of provincialists. The first I shall call the vulgar tongue (though in all probability the purer language); the other the middle dialect. Thus the English word malt is, in the vulgar tongue mant, in the middle dialect molt: Malton, in like manner, becomes Mauton and Molton. All fyllables formed with o long have three diffinct pronunciations: thus booal in the vulgar tongue, ball in the middle dialect, and bole in the English language, convey the same idea. Greeac, crake, crow; father (the a short), faither, father, are other instances. In a few generations, it is probable, the prefent vulgar tongue will be loft, and the present middle dialect will then, of course, become the vulgar tongue.

no

he

The ou changes, almost invariably, into oo; as, flour, floor; our, oor; house, boose; mouse, moose.

The ow is subject to a similar deviation; as, bowls, bools; power, poor; flower, floor; bow, boo; cow, coo.

These are the principal part of the more REGULAR DEVIATIONS in the pronunciation of the East-Yorkshire dialect. To go thro' its ANOMALIES would be an endless task: fome of them will appear in the following GLOSSARY; in the forming of which, I have been induced to break through my original plan, with respect to PROVINCIALISMS; which was, and indeed still is, to confine myfelf, merely, to fuch words as relate more efpecially to RURAL AFFAIRS. But finding, in this particular instance, a DECLINING LANGUAGE, which is unknown to the public *, -but which, it is highly probable, contains more ample remains of the ANCIENT LANGUAGE

[•] Except some fragments of it, which were collected on the banks of the Humber (at the most extreme distance from what may be considered as the source of the dialect) by Mr. Brokesby, and communicated to Mr. RAY; who has preserved them in his COLLECTION OF LOCAL WORDS.

LANGUAGE of the CENTRAL PARTS OF THIS ISLAND, than any other which is now spoken,—I was willing to do my best endeavour towards arresting it, in its present form; before the general blaze of fashion and refinement, which has already spread its dawn, even over this secluded District, shall have buried it, irretrievably, in obscurity.

and the state of the particle and the same of the same

en a religious teles a medicates appeared a property of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of the

the managed and the management was a self-

e de la compresenta de debido a contra de la contra de compresenta e del La desenva de la produção de la contra de la compresenta de la contra de la contra de la contra de la contra de La debido de la contra del contra de la contra del l

Confidence of the Confidence o

PROVINCIALISMS

chauden of his central farts or

11HORES MACK

OF

EAST YORKSHIRE.

it, in he prefent

bearth vitte is sed doing

EXPLANATIONS. In this Gloffary, a, before a confonant, and without the e final, has the accepted power of a short, as in man. a, with the e final, or ai, denotes the English a, or a stender, as in fate; aa, the French a, or the English a broad, as in half: an, the Italian a, or the English aw, as in law; aw a syllable composed of a short, as in hat, and w consonant, as in word.

e, the accepted power of e fbort. ea, a long vowel, or simple vocal sound, whose power lies between those of a slender and e long. ee, the e long, as in sect. eea, a dipthong, or compound vocal sound, composed of e long and a short. ey, a syllable formed of e short, and y consonant.

o is invariably short, as in hot. oo invariably long, as in food. ooa, a compound of oo and a short.

The i and the u have their accepted powers affigned them; excepting the slight deviation in the i long, which has been mentioned. Where there is room for ambiguity, the quantity is specified.

ABOON;

A]

AI

Al

AN

AN

AF

AF

AS

AS AS

0

^{*} More especially of the Eastern Morelands and the Vale of Pickering: the Wolds, Holderness, and the Howardian hills, use the same dialect, but in a less perfect state,

Probags and applied to the wheel of a co

rings, is a perisonic conjugation of this word. It will say thate, or which, in the eventually is BOON; above, in the general fehic. To ADDLE; to earn by working: "he cannot addle his bread."

ADDIWISSEN; to be fent about addiwiffen, is to be fent on a fool's errand:-an expression which is nearly obfolete.

AIGER; an impetuous tide. See WEST OF ENGLAND, Prov. BOAR.

AIRTH; quarter; as, " in what airth is the

AISK; lacerta vulgaris; the evet, or land newt. AITHER; a plowing; as, the first or second aither; the fame as airth of fome places, and earth of others:

ALLFARE; for good-and-all: " he is gone for all-fare."

AMELL; between; as, " amell fix and feven o'clock."

ANANTERS, or ANTERS; left; or for fear; -" ananters it should rain."

ANCHOR; the chape of a buckle.

ANENST, or OVER-ANENST; opposite.

ANGLES; the holes or runs of moles, field mice, &c.

AR; a cicatrice, or fcar left by a wound.

ARF, or ARFISH; somewhat asraid.

ARK; a kind of large cheft or bin, with divisions within, formerly used for laying up dressed corn: a fort of moveable granary.

ASS; ashes.

ASS CARD; fire-shovel.

ASSLE; query, a corruption of axis, or a native word? asse-tooth, a grinder, asse-tree, the axis of a carriage-wheel, but of no other wheel; nor Vol. II. Perhaps Vol. II.

Perhaps axle, as applied to the wheel of a carriage, is a pedantic corruption of this word.

AT; who, whom, or which, in the relative fense: it is, perhaps, a contraction of that: "the man at we met"—"the man at fat next you"—"the house at we passed." See WHIEK.

AVERAGE; the pasturage of common fields, and

other stubbles, after harvest.

AUM; elm.

AUMAS; an alms.

ofo al rivus sans al Bas consulo

ALON WOOL WASHINGE

BACKBEERAWAY; vespertilio; the bat. BACKSTON; (that is, baking stone) a slate, hung in an iron frame over the fire, to bake cakes

BADGER; a huckster.

BAIRN; a child.

BAIRNWORTS; bellis perennis; daisies.

BALKS (pronounced banks); a rough chamber in an out-building.

BAM; a joke; fun.

To BAM; to play the joke; to cajole.

BAND; a rope: hence BAND-MACKER; rope-maker.

BARFAN; a horfe-collar.

BARGUEST; a hobgoblin of the highest order; terrible in aspect, and loaded with chains of tremendous rattle.

BASS; a matt of any kind.

BAT; a blow: hence

BATS; a beating: " aa'll gi' tha' thi' bats:" I'll give thee a beating.

BAUF; well grown, lufty; as a boy or youth.
To BAUTER; to trample, in a clownish manher; or as horses tread down grass, or growing

BEACE; cattle; the plural of beaft.

BEACE;

E

E

B

B

B

B

B

BB

B

BEACE; a cattle stall.

To BEAL; to bellow, as an ox.

BECK; brook (the common term).

BEDDING; litter; of horses or cattle.

BEELD; shelter; also the cause of shelter; a clump or fkreen of trees, planted for the protection of stock, is called a beeld.

BEELDING; building; perhaps the diminutive

of BEELD.

BEE-SUCKEN; applied to the ash; when its bark is cancerdus; black, and turgid.

BELIVE; (the i long) in the evening.

BENT; a species of rush which grows on the Moreland hills: Juncus squarrosus.

BESHARP; make hafte.

BINK; a bench, common at the doors of cottages; generally made of stones; fometimes or of earth, and planted on the top with camomile.

BIRDSEYE; veronica chamedrys; germander speedwell.

BISSLINGS, or BISSLING-MILK, the first milk of a newly calven cow.

BITER, or BILLYBITER; motacilla atricapilla, the blackcap.

BLACK-NEBB'D-CROW; corous corone, the carrion crow.

BLAKE; yellowish: the color of bees-wax.

To BLASH; to splash.

BLASHY; wet, dirty, splashy; as, " blashy weather."

BLEA; dusky blue, or lead color.

BLEABERRY; vaccinium myrtillus, common whortleberry.

BLEB; a blifter; or airbubble.

BLENDINGS; peas and beans grown together as a crop.

BLUEMILK; skim-milk.

X 2 BLINDERS,

BLINDERS, or BLINDING-BRIDLE (the ! (bort); blinkers for draught horses.

BLINDMOUSE; foren araneus, the shrew mouse. BLUE-CAPS; scabiosa succifa; meadow scabious; devilla-bit

BLUFF; chubby; having a red, full, firm face;

fpoken of a boy or girl.

To BLUNDER; to jumble, or diffurt, fo as to foul; as the water of a pool, or liquor which has deposited a sediment.

BOGGLE; an inferior hobgoblin, or any thing frightful; hence to boggle, as a horfe.

BOG-VIOLET; pinguicula vulgaris; butterwort.

BONNY; pretty, handsome, beautiful.

To BOOAC; to reach, to keck.

BOOK; fize or bulk; a word in common use. BOON; going presently; as, "he is boon to market." BOORLY; lufty; gross and large made, with some

degree of comelines; as, a boorly man or woman.

BOTCHET; fmall-beer mead.

BOTTRY; elder: a "bottry tree."

BOWKERS; an interjection, expressive of a low degree of furprize.

BRAKENS; pteris aquilina; brakes; ferni

BRANDNEW; or BRANDSPANDER NEW; firenew,-never used.

BRANT; steep; as a hill, or a road (the common epithet).

BRASS p halfpence.

BRASHY; small, rubbishly; as refuse fuel.

To BRAY; to pound, or to break small, as limestones for the kiln, &c.

B

T

BRECKENS. See BRAKENS.

BREEA; the brink or bank of a brook or river. BREEKIN, the fork, or division of a tree; and, figuratively, of the thighs.

BREERS; brambles and briars.

BRIDE-DOOR; " to run for the bride-door," is to start for a favor, given by a bride, to be run for,

for, by the youth of the neighbourhood; who wait at the church door until the marriage ceremony be over, and from thence run to the bride's door. The prize a ribbon, which is worn, for the day, in the hat of the winner. If the distance be great, as two or three miles, it is customary to "ride for the bride-door."

BRIDE-WAIN; a carriage loaded with houshold furniture and utenfils, travelling from the bride's father's to the bridegroom's house. Formerly, great parade and ceremony were observed on this occasion. The wains were drawn entirely by oxen, whose horns and heads were ornamented with ribbons. Ten or perhaps twenty pair of oxen have, on great occasions, affifted in drawing a bride-wain. A young woman at her fpinning-wheel is feated on the center of the load. In passing through towns and villages, the bride's friends and acquaintance throw up articles of furniture, until the "draught," be it ever fo powerful, is at least feigned to be over-loaded; and at length is "fet fast;" generally, however, by some artifice, rather than the weight of the loading; which, nevertheless, has on some occasions been fo confiderable, as to require several wains to carry it.

BRIMMING; a fow, when she will take the boar, is said to be a brimming; and the boar is said to brim her.

BROCK; cicada fpumaria, the cuckowspit insect. "He sweats like a brock."

To BROG; to browze upon;—to crop; as cattle are wont to top underwood.

BROO; the forehead; and hence the upper part of a hill, refembling the forehead.

BROACH; the spire of a church.

BUCKHEADING; cutting off live hedge-thorns, fence-height.

X 3

BUCKLE-

BUCKLE-HORNS; short crooked horns, turning ho izontally inward.

BUFE; a bough of a tree.

BUFFETSTOOL; a low four-legged stool.
BULLHEAD; the fish, cottus gobio, the miller's thumb.

BULLS-FOREHEADS; aira cafpitofa; turfy air grass, or hassock grass.

BULLSPINK; the bird, fringilla calebs, the chaffinch.

To BUM; to hum; as a "bumming noise"—the bumble bee: "that is, the bumming bee.

BUMMLE-BEE; apis terrestris, the humble bee; properly humming bee.

BUMMLE-KITES; the fruit of the bramble; black berries.

BUN; a keckfy, or hollow stem.

To BUNCH; to kick, with the toe: hence

BUNCHCLOT; a farmer, in derifion; a clodhopper.

BURDENBAND; a hempen hay-band.

BURK; betula alba; the birch.

BUR-THISTLE; carduus lanceolatus; spear thistle.

BUSH; the box of the nave of a carriage wheel. BUSK; a bush.

BUTTERBUMP; ardea stellaris, the bittern. BUVER (the u long); culex pipiens, the common gnat, or musquito.

C.

To CADGE; to carry.

To CAKE; to cackle as geefe: geefe are faid to cake, hens to cackle.

CALL; occasion or necessity; as " he had no call to do it,"

CAM; any long mound of made earth.

CAN; a small milk-pail with a handle on the side. To CANKER; to rust.

CANKER;

T

CANKER; ruft (in common use).

CANKERED; crusty; as a cur, or an ill natured husband,

CANTY; brifk, lively, active; generally spoken of an old person.

CAPES; ears of corn, broken off, wholly or partially, in thrashing; as well as, the grains to which the chaff adheres; (the Norr. Colder)

CAR; low marshy ground; fen; contradistinct from "Ing," as being pastured.

CARBERRIES; gooseberries; ribes groffularia; properly grofsberries.

CARLINGS; fried peas, eaten the Sunday next but one before Eafter; which is called "Carl-Sunday."

CATSWERRIL; feiurus vulgaris, the squirril, CAT-WHIN; rosa spinessssma; burnet rose.

To CAVE (vulgarly to keeav); to rake off or out of; as short straws and ears, from the corn-in-chaff, on a barn floor. Hence

CAVING RAKE; a barn-floor rake, with a short head and long teeth,

CAUF; calf,

CAUMERIL; a butcher's gambrel, for sheep and pigs; (that used for cattle is called a "stang"); "as cruked as a caumeril."

CAZZONS; the dung of cattle dried for fuel; a common article of fuel in Holderness.

CEILING; the wainfcotting of a room is called the "fealin;" the ceiling, the "underdraw-

CHAFTS; the jaws.

To CHAR; to chicle; as a child, or a dog.

CHATS; keys of the ash, and maple; also the catkins of the hazle.

To CHAVVLE; to chew, imperfectly. See CHAFTS.

CHEESE-CAKE-GRASS; lotus corniculatus; birdsfoot trefoil.

X 4 CHESLIP

CHESLIP-SKIN; the calf's bag, used in making " yearning.

CHEVON; cyprinus cepbalus; the chub.

CHIMPINGS; grits; rough-ground oatmeal. To CHIP; to trip; as, "to chip up the heels;" or

to " chip a fall;" as in wrestling. To CHIP; to break the shell, as chickens do

previous to their exclusion; also to chop, as the

CHIZZIL; bran (the common term).

CHOOPS; heps; the fruit of the role.

CHUB; a thick, clubbed piece of firewood.

CHUBBY; fat, large-headed, full-faced; as a child or young person.

CHUB-HEADED; large or thick-headed; fpoken of cattle or sheep hence, probably, a name of the " CHEVON."

To CHUNTER; to talk about and repine at small misfortunes; to express discontent about trifles.

CICELY; cherophyllum filvestre; orchard weed; cowparsley.

To CLAG; to cleave or cling. CLAGGY; flicky; as wet clay.

To CLAME (v. n.) to daub, as wet foil with the harrows.

To CLAME; (v. a.) to spread uncluous matter; as falve on a plaister, butter on bread.

To CLAPPERCLAW; to beat, or paw, with the open hand.

CLARTY; clammy, as honey, &c., spoken of a clayey foil when wet.

CLA'VVER; trifolium repens; clover.

To CLAVVER; to clamber, as children

CLEANING; the secundine of the cow, ewe, &c. CLEG, tabanus pluvisis; the grey horsefty.
To CLICK; to fnatch hastily, or rudely.

To CLIP; to shear as sheep.

CLIPPING; a sheep-shearing.

To CLOAM, or CLAUM; to pull together with the hands and with the fingers spread.

CLOCKS; fearabei; beetles of all kinds.

CLOCK-SEAVES; schanus nigricans; blackheaded bogrush.

CLODDY; thick, fhort, and full of flesh; as a bullock of this description.

CLOG; a log; as "a clog of wood." CLOG-SHOES; wooden shoes; or rather shoes with wooden foals.

CLOSE-TEAP; a male sheep, with both testicle within the barrel. See HUNG TEAP.

To CLOW; to pull together, roughly with the arms; or to labor in a sulgar, furious manner. CLUBSTER; mustela er ninea; the stoat. To CLUNTER; to make a rude noise, with the

feet, in walking.

To COBBLE; to stone; to throw stones, dirt, or inowballs.

COBBLES; pebbles; round stones found in the foil. Also the small boats of fishermen, COBBLETREES; double swingle-trees, whip-

pins, or splinter-bars.

COBBY; merry; cheerful.

COD; pod: peafe or beans which are well hung with pods, are faid to be well " codded."

COLLIER birund apus, the black swallow, or iwift.

COMMOTHER (perhaps comother); a godmother.

CONNY; clever; neat; tidy, agreeable.
COOL or COWL; a swelling raised on the head,
by blow from a cudgel, or other hard weapon.

COOP, an ox cart, with a close bod, and without "fhelvings," for carrying manure, &c. flill in use.
To COOR; to crouch or the upon the handches.

COOSCOT; column palumbus; the wood-pigeon.

COPING (pronounced keepin); the covering of a stone quarry.

COPPIN:

COPPIN; one ridglet of a PURL of yern.

CORNBIND; polygonum convolvulus; climbing buck weed: also convolvulus arvensis; corn convolvulus.

CLOSE (pronounced elocace); an inclosure; in distinction to "field," which implies an open common field.

To COTTER; to entangle; as thread, or the hatr.

COTTREL; the key of an iron bolt.

GOUSIN BETTY; a female changeling, real or counterfeit, who goes about the country, to excite charity; as she does in Devonshire, under

the same name.
COWCLAGS, bundles of dirt, hanging to the buttocks of cattle or theep or to the coats of

flatterns, COWDY; pert; frolicksome.
To COWL; to gather, rake, or scrape together.

COWLPRESS; a lever. COWL-RAKE; a sud scraper.

COW-MIG; the drainage of a cowhouse, or dunghill.

To COWP; to change; to fwap.

COWS-AND-CALVES; arum matulatum; cuckow pint.

COWSTRIPLINGS: primuta veries cowslips.

COWTHERED (the TH foft as in these); re-

covered from discase or coldness.
COW-TIE; a short thick hair rope, with a wooden nut at one end, and an eye formed in the other; for HOPPLING the bind legs of a com while milking.

CRAB HULLINGS; the residuum in making

To CRACK; to bray, to speak highly of, or recommend strongly: "The crack of the country."

CRAKE (vulg. erecak); a crow or rook.

CRAKE-

CRAKE-FEET; orches; orchifes.

CRAKE-NEEDLE; scandex petten-veneris; shep-herds needle.

CRAMBLES; large boughs of trees, off which the faggot wood has been cut.

CRANKY; checked linen: "cranky apron;" a checked linen apron.

To CREE; to feethe; to pre-boil, as rice, &c. CREEL; a kind of bier, used for flaughtering and falving sheep upon.

CROFT; a small inclosure; larger than a yard; but smaller than a "close."

CROOK (pronounced cruke); a hook; as, a "yat-cruke;" a gate-hook.

CROUCE; pleafed, fatisfied, happy, in good spirits. To CROWDLE (diminutive of to crowd); to creep close together, as children round the fire, or chickens under the hen.

To CRUNKLE; to tumble or rumple, as linea or other cloaths.

CUFF OF THE NECK; the loofe skin, on the neck of a dog, &cc. by which he is usually held. CUP-ROSE; papaver; poppy: (an apt name). CUSHIA (the u long); beracleum sphondylium; cowparsnep.

D.

To DAFFLE; to confuse, or render stupid; it is also used in the neuter sense; "he dasses," he wanders, or fasters in his speech or conversation. Hence,

DAFT; stupid, inapt; opposed to quick and fensible.

To DAG; to sprinkle with water; as linen, &c. DAITLE (that is day-tale); by the day; as "daitleman," a day labourer; "daitle-work, work done by the day.

To DANDER; to caper; perhaps the diminutive of to dance.

DAP

DAP; fledge, fully feathered; as young birds in the neft.

To DARK; to liften.

DARKENING; dusk; the closing in of the day. DAU; doughy, underbaked. book to get and

To DAUL; to weary.

DAUL'D; tired; worn out with fatigue or repe-

To DEA; to do: as, "winnot ye dea't?" will you not do it?

DEAF; blafted, or barren; as a deaf ear of corn; or a deaf nut; namely, a nut without a kernel.

DEA-NETTLE; galeopfis tetrabit; wild hemp. DEEAZ'D; killed or much injured, by cold, or a want of due warmth; as vegetables which are frost-nipped; or chickens that die in the shell, through the hen's absence.

DEED; doings: "whent deed;" great to-do. DEFT; neat; pretty; handsome,

To DELVE; to dint or bruise; as a pewter or a un veffel.

DESS (of hay); a cut of hay.

DESSABLY; orderly.

To DESS UP; to pile up nearly,

To DIG; to break up the ground, with a hack, mattock, or other tool, which requires a stroke in using it. See To GRAVE.

DIKE; a ditch; also a puddle, or small pool of

water is a dike, or "water-dike."

To DILL; to foothe, blunt, or filence pain or found.

To DINDLE; to experience a fort of tremulous fenfation, after a blow, or after the circulation has been checked, by cold, or by what is termed fleep, in the extremities. Perhaps it is diminutive of

To DITHER (the i short, as in wither); to tremble, or shiver with cold.

To

To DOCK; to trim the buttocks, &c. of sheep.

DOCKEN; rumex; the dock.

DOGFINKIL; anthemis octula; maithe-weed.

DONNOT (that is, dows not); good for nothing; bad: an epithet applied to the devil.

To DOOK; to duck or immerge in water; also to bow down the head, abruptly.

DOORY, or DEERY; very little, diminutive; "a lastle doory thing."

DORDUM; a loud, confused, riotous noise. DORMAN; the beam of a chamber sloor.

To DOW; to thrive or be useful; as, "he dows for nought," he is good for nothing: "he neither dees nor dows," he neither dies nor mends.

DOWLED; dead, flat; spoken of liquor which has lost its head.

DOWLEY; fickly, pale; not brifk, or florid.

DOWNDINNER; afternoon luncheon.

DOWP; corvus corone; the carrion crow.
To DOVE; to doze: "a doving draft;" a nar-

cotic.
DOZZAND; fhrivelled; not plump and fair.

DRAFF; brewers grains.

DRAPE (vulgarly dreeap); a barren cow.

DRAUGHT; a team, either of oxen or horfes.

DREE; tedious; unexpectedly long.

To DRESS (pron. drifs); to clean, as the barnfloor or the table; also to cleanse from refuse, as corn or flour.

To DRITE; to drawl in speaking.

DROKE (pronounced drovac); lolium temulentum; darnel.

DRYSHOD; opposed to wetshod.

DUBBLER; a dith or platter for the table.

DUDS; cloaths; apparel.

HART

DUMP; a deep hole of water; feigned generally to be bottomless.

DUNDER-KNOLL; a blockhead.

Doorsoon

To DUZ; to beat out, as over-ripe corn at harvest. apie and a new toback DWINED; shrivelled, as corn;

evite or action of The billion

EASED; dirtied; as by walking in a dirty road. EASINS; eaves of a house.

EE; the eye. EEN; eyes.

EEN; eve; (probably a contraction of even), as "Kesmas een," "Cannlemas een," "Fastness een," "Easter een," "Whissen een."

EERAN; errand. ELLER; betula alnus; alder.

ELSIN; an awl.

ENTRY; an entrance, or small hall.

ESH; fraxinus; the ash: probably the Saxon pronunciation.

EWER. See YEWER.

EY (the e short and the y articulate); yes, aye: the affirmative answer, to that which is afcertained. See WYAH and WEYEY.

FAANTICKLES; freckles on the face.

To FAFF; to blow in puffs.

To FAFFI.E; to play as a loose garment in the wind.

FALLOW; ground laid down to rest, without fowing grass seeds (as formerly practised). See FAUF.

FALLOW HAY; hay grown upon a fallow, or natural new ley.

To FALTER; to thrash barley, in the chaff, in order to break off the awns.

To FASH; to teaze, and vex by importunity. FASTNESSEEN (perhaps a corruption of Fastmass even); Shrove Tuesday; the eve of Lent.

FAT-HEN; chenopodium; goosefoot.

FAUD;

FAUD; a trus of short straw, containing as much as the arms can well " faud;" that is, fold.

FAUF; a fallow, or ground repeatedly tilled, without an intervening crop. See To FELLY.

To FEAL; to hide, in the general sense.

To FEED (v. a.); to fat cattle or sheep. "I mean to feed her;" I intend to fat her.

To FELLY, to break up a fallow.

FEND (vulg. FEYND); activity, management, affiduity, prowefs.

To FEND; to strive, as for a livelihood. To FEY; to winnow with the natural wind.

To FEZZON ON; to seize siercely; as the bulldog fastens on the baited bull.

To FICK; to struggle or fight with the legs; as a cow in the "tie;" or a child in the cradle.

FIRE-EYLDING; fuel. FITCHES; vicia; vetches.

To FITTLE; to prepare, adjust, or make ready. FIXFAX; the finews of the neck of cattle and

To FLACK; to flicker as a bird; to throb as a wound.

FLAGS; flakes of fnow are called "fnaw flags." To FLAN; to spread wide; as the sides of a bowl or scuttle; opposite to upright.

To FLAY; to frighten, in the general fense.

FLAYCRAKE; a scare crow.

FLEAKS; wattles; hurdles woven with twigs.

FLECKED; pied, as cattle.

FLIG; fledge; able to fly.

a binas.

FLIPE (of a hat); the brim.

To FLIT; to move, or remove, as tenants at quarter-day. 12 to the Man Man West

To FLOWTER; to flurry; to confuse, with a degree of fear, is a realed novo as a

FOALFOOT; tusplage farfara; coltsfoot.

FOG:

FOG aftergrafs (hence perhaps foggy; as applied to a horse).

FOIST; mufty:

FOLD GARTH (vulg. faudgarth); farm yard.

FOND; weak, filly, foolish, idiotic. JATHA

FOND-PLUFE: It was formerly a culton, which is not I believe yet laid afide, for the youth of each parish or township to drag I plow from village to village, on Epiphany, or "Twelfth-day;" collecting money, to make merry with in the evening. Each party is headed by "Mab and his wife;" two young men in difguise, with their faces blacked, and a kind of Harlequinean dress. I have met with no satisfactory account of the origin of this costom.

FORE-ELDERS: progenitors.

FOSS; (perhaps a contraction of Force); a waterfall.

FOUL-MART (pron. foomers); mustela putorius, the polecat.

FOWT; a fool.

To FOOAZ; to level, with a pair of Incars, the top of a fleece of wool.

FOX-FINGERS; digitalis purpurea, the fox-

giove.

To FRAG; to cram, to fill inordinately; as the pockets, or as a cow's udder is sometimes filled.

FREBBY; in proportion to, or comparison with.

" This is good, frebby that."

FREM; strange, inimical, not intimate or friendly. To FRIDGE; to chase; to friel; to wear or injure by friction.

FUDGEN: low, squat and inactive; opposed to RENKY: spoken chiefly of young people.

FRUGGAN; an oven poker: also a dirty slovenly woman.

GAALFAT,

To

quer

1mpi

CONTRACTOR STATES OF THE MARKET STATES

GAALFAT, or GUILEFAT; the vat in which new ale is fet to ferment; also the liquor fer-

menting.

GAD; -a supple, tapering rod, fix or seven seet long, with a leathern thong, about three feet long, fastened to the weaker end,—is called a gad; with which the team of oxen and horses united are, or rather were, univerfally driven: a fishing rod is, in like manner, called a "fishing gad."

GAIN; short, near; as, the "gainest way." GAINERHAND; nearer, more convenient,

GAINHAND; near.

GAIRN; yarn.

GAIT (vulg. geeat); street; as west gait, castle

gait *, the town gait, the gait door.
GAIT (vulg. geeat); a way; as "fkilling gait," "goslip gait;" the names of by-ways, across common fields; also "git a gait"-go thy way.

GAIT (pron. geeat); a going place; as a "cow gait;" the going of a cow in a fummer pasture.

GAIT (pronounced gate); a fingle sheaf of corn, bound near the top, and set upon its buts +.

GALLAC-HANDED (Q. gaelic, or gaulie, or

gallic handed?) left handed.

GALLOWAY; the common name of a poney, or under-fized faddle-horfe.

GAMA'SHERS; short spatterdashes, worn by plowmen.

To GAMMER; to idle.

In towns which never were inclosed by a wall; confequently never had any gates. The interior streets of York, and perhaps of all old towns in the county, are called gaits; improperly gates.

+ See Vol. I. page 355. Note.

GAMMERSTAGS; an idle loofe girl. See STAG.

To GANG; to go.

GANG; a fet; as "a gang of calves-feet."

GANTRY; a beer stand; a frame for placing liquor casks on.

To GAR; to make, or oblige by force; as, "I'll gar you do it."

GARFITS; garbage.

GARSIL; hedging thorns, or other brushwood, used in making dead hedges.

GARTH; a yard, or finall inclosure near a house. To GAUV; to stare about, oasishly.

GAUVISON; an oafish, weak filly fellow.

GAY; considerable; middling; ordinary: "a gay book"—a tolerable size or bulk.

GEEAVLAC (perhaps gavle-back); a large iron crow, for raising stones, &cc.

GEEAVLE (in the middle dialect gavle); the gable, or upright end, of a roof.

GEERS; harness of draught horses (the common term).

To GERN (the g bard, as in get); to fnarl as a dog, or an ill-natured hufband.

GEWGAW (the w articulate); a Jew's harp.
GIB (the g bard, as in gild); a hook: a GIBBY
STICK, a hooked flick; a NUT-GIB, a nutting hook.

GILDERS (the g bard); hair noofes for catching fmall birds.

fmall birds.

GILL (the g bard); a fmall valley; generally a branch of a valley in a mountainous country, furnished with a stream, and containing more or less woodiness: a dell.

GILTS (the g hard); young female pigs, whether open or spayed; analogous with heifers.

GIMMER (the g bard); a female young sheep; as, "gimmer lamb"—a ewe lamb—"gimmer hog"—a female ewe of the first year.

LESWIN D

GLEAD;

E

G

G

Ġ

G

GLEAD; falso milious; the kite.

A GLIFT; a glimpfe.

To GLOOAR; to stare with a fixt countenance, rudely or frightfully.

GLOR-FAT; very fat: Q. from GLOR, loofe fat ?.

GLUT; a large wooden wedge.

GOB; a vulgar name for the mouth; hence constick, a wooden fpoon.

GODSPENNY; earnest money, given on hiring

GODSHARLD; God forbid!

GOLDSPINK; emberiza citrinella; the bird, yellowhammer.

GOOAC (mid, dial: gauk); the core of a hayflack, or of an apple.

GOODS; livestock. GOSSIP; a godfather:

n

2

BY

k.

ng

7 2

ry,

10

her

p;

ner

D;

GOTHERLY; affable, fociable, pleafed with each other.

GOWLANS; the yellow flowers of the ranunculus tribe.

GOWPIN; as much as the two hands can hold.

GRAIN; a branch; as, a bough of a tree, or a branch of a dale; also the tine of a fork.

GRAITH; riches.

To GRAITHE; to make fit; to prepare; to furnish with things suitable.

To GRAVE (vulg. greeav); to dig or break up the ground, with a spade. See To Drg.

GREASE; rancid butter, of the lowest degree.
See Vol. II. p. 203.

GREEN LINNET (in contradiffinction to the grey linnet, or linnet); loxia chloris; the greenfinch.

To GREET; to weep; to cry as a child, or a person in grief.

GRIFF; a narrow valley, with a rocky fiffurelike chaim at the bottom: a dingle:

To GRIME; to fully with foot or coals; in com-

Y 2

GRIP;

GRIP, a trench, or small ditch.

GRIPE; a dung-fork.

GRIZELY (vulg. graazly); ugly in the extreme,

To GROZE; to fave or lay up; hence

'GROZER; one who keeps money or other valuables long by him. Opposed to a spendthrift.

HACK; half a mattock; a mattock without the axe end; a tool much in use.

HAG; a coppice; originally, perhaps, the woodland fet apart, by the lord of the foil, for fuel for his tenants; many woods yet retain the - name of Hags, and one wood, in Sinnington, that of " poor folks bags." In the highlands of Scotland, the word is still used in a similar sense.

HAGSNA'RE; a stool or stub, off which coppice wood has been cut.

HA'GWORM; the only name in use for coluber berus, the adder; which delights in a coppicewood, when recently cut: it grows, here, to a large fize, and is extremely venomous.

HAIROUGH; galium aperine; cleavers. HANDCLOUT (that is, band cloth); a towel. HANK; a with, or rope, for fastening a gate; also a skein of yarn.

To HAP; to cover; as the feed with foil, or the

body with cloaths.

A HAR; a strong fog, or small drizzling rain.

HARLED; mottled; as cattle.

HASK; deficient in moisture; spoken more particularly of food, as bread.

HAUF; half.

HAVVER; oats.

HAY-SPADE; a sharp, heart-shaped spade, univerfally used for cutting hay with.

HEAF; the haunt, walk, or habitual pasture of sheep, on a common, or wide heath.

HEAP;

H

To

 \mathbf{H}

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

H

PH

H

H

H

H

T

T H

H

H

HEAP; a pottle, a quartern, a quarter of a peck, To HEAZ; to cough or hawk; as cattle when they clear the windpipe, or force up phlegm.

HEBBLE; the rail of a wooden bridge,

HECK; a rack; as a "hay-heck;" a horserack; also the innner or entry-door of a cottage; formerly, in all probability, made in the form of a heck.

HECKLE; the flax-dreffer's tool.

HECKLER; a flax-dreffer,

HEDGING MITTENS; hedging gloves,

HEEAH; here-take it.

HEEAL; whole (probably the old British word). HELM; a hovel; or an open shed for cattle; sometimes covered with faggots, and frequently

with a stack of beans, or other corn.

HERRINSEW; ardea cinerea, the heron,

HEV; have.

HEYGOMAD; wild riotous tumult;—" they played heygomad,"

HEYNBAUKS; hen rooft,

HEYNCAUL; a chicken coop.

HEYNPENNY; rbinanthus crista-galli; yellow rattle.

HEZ; has,

HINE (pron. baan); a farm bailiff, or head-man. To HIPE; to strike with the horn (Doss-Nor.) To HIP; to skip, or mis, in reading.

HIPPLES; cocklets, or small bundles of hay, set up to dry. Vol. II. p. 135.

To HITCH; to hop, on one leg,

HOB; the shoe, or foal, of a sledge.

HOFF; the hough, hock, gambrel, or hind knee of cattle: hence

To HOFFLE; to walk badly; not firmly; to knock the hoffs together.

HOG; a sheep of a year old; a hoggard. HOG PIGS; castrates; barrow pigs.

¥ 3

HOLL

HOLL (pronounced bowl); hollow; as, a "hollway," a hollow-way: cattle when empty of meat are faid to be "holl."

HOLL; a deep narrow valley is frequently termed

a "holl."

HOLLIN; Mex, the holly, HOLM (pron. bowm); a fresh-water island; a piece of land surrounded by a divaricating river or brook: hence the names of places, as Keldbolm, North-bolm.

HONEY; a common word of endearment.

The HOOD; the back of the fire.

To HOPPLE; to fetter, by tying the forelegs

loofely together.

HORSAM and HUNGIL-MONEY; a small tax which is still paid (though the intention of it has long since ceased) by the townships on the north side of the Vale, and within the lathe or weapontake of Pickering, for horsemen and hounds, kept for the purpose of driving off the deer of the forest of Pickering, from the cornsields which bordered upon it. When that sield of a given township which lay next the forest was fallow, no tax was due from it, that year; and though this forest has long been thrown open, or disafforested, and the common fields now inclosed, the "fauf-year" (calculating every third year) is still exempt from this imposition.

HORSEKNOBS; centaures nigra; knobweed;

knapweed.

HOST-HOUSE (pron. wost-house); a farmer's inn at market.

HO1CH; job, or business: "thou's meead a base hotch on't."

To HOTTER; to shake, as a carriage on a rough stoney road.

HOTTERY; rough, as a road.

To

To

Th

H

H

To

H

H

H

H

To

Th

H

H

H

H

H

T

To HOVER; to ftay; to wait for: "Will you hover till I come?"

The HOUSE; the fitting room, or fore kitchen, HOW; a round hillock; perhaps fometimes a natural knoll; but generally of factitious origin.

The Moreland swells abound with bows.

HOWSAYE; an interjection, conveying a degree of exultation, after fomething has been in doubt; as "I have done it, howfaye!"

To HOWZE; to lade, as water.

HOYT; a simpleton; a mild name for a fool. HUBBLESHEW; a hubbub, a tumultuous affembly.

HUFFIL; a finger-bag.

HUFIL (the v long); the bird, picus viridis, woodpecker.

To HUG; to carry; especially a cumbrous load, The HUKE; the huckle, or hip.

HULET (the u long); first, the owl.

HUMBLED; hornless; spoken of carde and sheep.

HUNG-TEAP; a male sheep, or ram, See CLOSE-TEAP.

HURN; the vacancy between the fides of a wide cottage chimney, and the roof of the house.

To HURPLE; to flick up the back, as cattle under a hedge, in cold weather.
HYVIN; bedera belix; ivy.

la assione : molthere

To JAUP (v. n); to make a noise like liquor agitated in a close vessel.

To JAUP (v. a.); to jumble; as the fediment with the clear of bottled liquor.

JEWDICOW; coccinella 7-punstatu, the lady-bird,

4 JEWEL;

JEWEL; the starling or trestle of a wooden bridge, ILK; each; every; as, "ilk other house."

K

T

K

K

K

K

K

K

K

K

K

K

K

K

T

To

KI

LA

To

LA

To

C

ILL-TURN; mischief, harm, or missortune: a word in much use.

IMP; an eke placed under a bee hive.
The IN-EAR, or NEAR; the kidney.

ING; meadow; low mowing ground. See CAR. INMEATS; the pluck, or edible parts, of the viscera of animals.

INOO; presently (perhaps a contraction of even

JUST NOO (that is, just now); immediately, in-

attitus mais bold ok.

To KEAK; to lift behind, as a vicious horse.

To KEDGE; to gluttonize,

KEEAL POT; porridge pot.

KEEANS; fcum, or mother, of ale, &c.

KELD (vulg. keyld); a spring; or perhaps a general name for a river or brook which rises abruptly: hence the names of places; as, keldbead, the head of the river Costa; keldbolm, near the efflux of the Dove; bell-keld-bead, the head of an emergent brook, near Kirby-moorside.

KELK; a thump; a home blow; or a dead fall; whether by accident, or by wreftling. See Soss.

KELTER; state, condition; spoken of cattle, and ludicrously of men.

KELTER; condition. "He is in good kelter," he is in good case.

To KEN (vulg. to keyn); to know; a word in common use. "Do you ken him?" Do you know him,

KENSBACK;

KENSBACK; a thing known by some striking mark is faid to be a kensback.

To KEP; to catch; as a ball, or as rain water from the eaves of a house.

KERN; churn (probably British).

KET; carrion; and hence a word of reproach.

KIDS; faggots.

KIE; cows; the plural of "coo."

KIMLIN; a large dough tub. KIN; a chop in the hand, &c.

KIND; friendly, intimate. "They are as kaand as brothers.

KINK; a fit, or paroxism; as, a "kink of laughter," a violent fit of laughter: hence

KINK-COUGH; the hooping cough.

KIPPER; nimble:

KIRK; church; still pretty common in the vulgar dialect, on the state of the

KIST; chest.

KITE; a vulgar name for the belly.

KITLING; kitten, or young cat; Catling.

KITTLE; ticklish; sensible to the slightest touch; actuated by the most frivolous motive; unstable; tottering.

To KNACK; to attempt to speak the established language; or to speak it affectedly.

To KNARL: to knaw.

KNOLL; the top, or uppermost swell, of a hill is called the knoll of the hill.

The first was the property where the

LAATLE; little.

Lacro Dies and Lacro To LABBER; to dabble in water.

LAFTER; the whole of the eggs, laid between two separate broodings, of the hen or goose.

To LAIK; to play, as children; or at cards, or other game,

LAIROCK:

LAIROCK; alauda arvensis, the sky lark. To I.AIT; to seek, in the general sense. LANGSICKLE; a kind of wooden sopha.

LASS; the vulgar name of a maid fervant.

LAT; a lath.

LAUKERINS! an expression of some little surprize, or disgust.

LAVAROCKS; (or THREE LEAVED LAVAROCKS) oxalis acetofella, the wood forrel.

LEA; the common term for a fithe.

LEA SAND. See STRICKLE.

To LEAD (pronounced leed); to carry on a waggon, &c., as corn and hay. See WEST OF ENG-LAND.

LEAD BOWLS (the ea long); milk leads.

LEAF; the infide fat of pigs.

LEAP; a large deep basket; a chaff basket.

To LEATHE; to relax; as a cow when near calving.

LEATHWAKE; lithe, weak, flexible, limber, feeble; as a hair, a thread, an ozier twig, or an angling rod.

LEAVE HOLD; let go.

To LEAZE; to cull, pick out, or separate, by hand; as "sleean" and "popple," from among wheat in sheaf, previously to its being thrashed for seed.

To LECK-ON; to add more water, as in brewing.

To LEEAV; to walk heavily, or with long strides; as a person walking in water; or a south country plowman on dry land.

LEEAVLANG; oblong.

To LEEM; to furnish the rock of the spinningwheel with line; also to free nuts from their husks.

LEEVE; willingly; a word of indifference, "A'ad

"Aa'd as leeve gang as ftay;" I would as foon go as ftay. A word in common use.

LEER; a barn (growing into difuse).

LEYLANDS; lands in a common field, laid down to grafs; opposed to plowlands, or such as are kept under tillage.

To LIB; to geld male lambs and calves (horses

and pigs are " gelded").

To LIE LEY; to lie in grafs; as lands in a common field. See LEYLANDS.

To LIG; to lie along. "They lig together," they sleep together.

To LIGHT; to rest, depend, or rely. "It is not to light on;" it is not to be depended upon; it is not safe to settle or rest on.

LIN; tilia europea, the lime or linden tree. LING; erica; the common name for heath.

LINTON; the main beam of a wide cottage chimney.

LISK; the flank of a borfe.

To LITE: to wait; as, "Will you lite o' ma'?"
Will you wait for me?

LOADSADDLE; a wooden packfaddle.

LOBSTROUS LOUSE; onifcus afellus, the wood loufe.

LOGGIN; a trus of long straw. LOOAN, or LOOANIN; a lane.

To LOOK; to weed; or rather to difweed; as corn, or young woods.

LOOP; the thimble of a gate or door. "Loops and crukes;" hooks and thimbles: also a stitch in knitting.

LOP; pulex irritans, the flea.

A LOW; a flame, or blaze; as the low of a candle.

LOWCE (that is, loofe); freed from fervitude. LOWND; loo, still, calm, under shelter; opposed to windy.

10

To LOWP; to leap.

LUG; a handle or ear of a jug, &c. also, ludi-

croufly, the ear itself.

LUND; a name of stinted common pastures, in the Vale of York; and of one or more in the Vale of Pickering. Q. Analogous with HAM? See GLOCESTERSHIRE; also, WEST OF ENGLAND.

M.

MACK; fort; species; as, what mack of corn, or stock.

To MAINSWEAR; to fwear falfely; to commit perjury.

MAIZ; a kind of large light hay basket,

MANG; a mash of bran, malt, &c.

MAR; a mere, or fmall lake.

MARK-EEN; the eve of St. Mark, when the apparitions of those, who shall die in the ensuing year, are seen to walk to the church where they shall be buried: certain persons "watching the kirk" to know the sate of their sellow parishioners. If the watcher go to sleep, at the critical moment (the stroke of twelve), he himself is doomed to die, within the year. These things are, or lately were, stedsaftly believed.

MARROWS; fellows; spoken of oxen, &c. &c. MASHELSON; a mixture of wheat and rye;

meslin.

MAUF; a brother-in-law.

MAUKS; maggots.

MAUL; a beetle; as, a "clodding maul;" a clotting beetle.

MAULS; malve, mallows.

MAUM; mellow, attended with a degree of dry-

MAUND; a large basket,

To

I

N.

T

M

M

M

To MAUNDER, to talk, in a grumbling indiftinct manner; as a changeling, or as a faucy fervant: to mutter.

MEADOW; any ground shut up to be mown; in contradistinction to pasture.

MEALS; mold: earth; foil.

MEANS; property.

MEEA; the plural of more; analogous with enow; as, " meea meyn, and mare wark."

MEEALIN (mid. dial. mailin); an oven broom.

MELL (vulg. meyl); a mallet.

MELL-SUPPER, or MEYL-SUPPER; a fupper given to farm work-people, at the close of harvest; a harvest-home.

MENNOT; ciprinus phoxinus, the minnow.

MENSE; manners; creditableness.

MENSEFUL; mannerly, decent, neat.

MERCURY; arfenic.

MET; two bushels.

MET POKE; a narrow corn bag, to contain two bushels.

MEW; a mow of corn or hay.

MICKLE (vulg. tong.); much: "Is there mickle ti' dea?" Is there much to do?

MIDDEN; a dunghill.

MIDGE; culix pulicaris, the small gnat.

MILNER; miller.

To MINT; to make a feint; to aim without intending to hit; also to hint, distantly, at something defired.

MISTEACHED (pron. mistecht); spoiled by improper treatment; vicious, as a horse.

MITCH (mid. dial.); much.

MITTENS; gloves with only one bag for the fingers.

MOOR-PAWMS; (that is, Moor-Palms); the flowers of eriopborum, the cotton rush; after which the heath-sheep, in the spring, stray away from

from their accustomed "heafs:"—returning to them; when these flowers go off:

MOOTER; toll taken at a mill for grinding

To MOOT-OUT; to break out into holes, as old clothes.

MORTAR; loamy foil, beaten up with water, formerly used in building ordinary walls; in contradistinction to "lime,"—" lime-and-sand," or cement:

To MOLD (pron. to mowd); to spread mole-hills, &c.

MOWDHILL; molehill.

MOWDIWARP; talpa europea, the mole. MOY; muggy; also demure (perhaps close).

MOZE; a moss; a lake overgrown with moss and other aquatics.

MUCK; dung, manure.

To MUCK, or to MUCK-OUT; to clear the stalls of cattle from dung.

MUCKMIDDEN; dunghill.

MUD SHEEP; sheep of the old large Teeswater breed.

MUFFS; mitts.

MUN; must: "Aa mun gang;" I must go.

MUNNOT, or MOANT; must not: "Thoo munnot gang;" Thou must not go.
To MURL (v. a.); to crumble, as bread.

N.

NAFF; nave of a wheel.

NAFFHEAD; blockhead; thickhead; with a head like a "naff."

To NAFFLE; to trifle; to act in a filly manner.

NANTPIE; corvus pica, the magpie.

NAPPERY WARE; crockery ware; as glass; china, &c.

NAT;

NAT; a straw mattrass.

NATTLES; glands, or kernels, in the fat of beef, or other butchers meat.

NEAF; the fift.

NEAFFUL; handful.

NEB; the beak of a bird.

NEEAH; no, to a negative question asked: "is he not come?" "neeah." Analogous with the affirmation WANNAH.

NEEST; next: neareft.

To NEEZE: to fneeze (the ancient pronuncia-

To NESSLE, or NESTLE; to fidget; perhaps as unfledged nestlings.

NIFFY NAFFY; triffing. See To NAFFLE. NITHERED; (the i fbort as in withered); perish-

ing with cold.

NOWTFOOT OIL; an oil extracted from the feet of cattle.

NOWT-HERD; cattle-herd, or keeper of cattle; neat-herd. Q. A corruption of Noltberd?

Ο.

OLD-FARRAND (vulg. audifarrand); old-fafhioned; fpoken of a child, forward in fenfe, and backward in growth.

OLD MILK; ikim milk.

ON; used for of; as, " nowther on 'em ul teyl

mah;" neither of them will tell me.

ON-STAND; the rent paid by the outgoing to the incoming tenant, for fuch land as the former has rightfully cropped, before his leaving the farm.

ORLING; a stinted child; or any ill thriving

young stock.

OSKIN; an ox-gang; a quantity, or share of common field land, proportioned, perhaps, to

the fize of the fields, and the number of meffui ages in the given township, at the time the fields were fet out, or apportioned among the houses.

To OVERGET (pronounced owergit); to over-

take upon the road.

O'WERGAIT; stile place, or imperfect gap, in a hedge; also a "stepping" place, across a brook.

OWCE; ox.

Service Astronomy States OWCEN; oxen.

OWER; over.

OWERWELT (a word difficult to define); a sheep which gets laid upon its back, in a hollow, is faid to be in an owerwelt.

Assessment of the Aller of the

real bara a sa P. Principle of the

PACKRAG DAY; the day after Martinmass Day; the time of changing fervants.

PAIT; ursus meles, the badger.

PALMS (pronounced pawms); the male catkins of fallx caprea, the fallow, which are worn in the hat (if the season permit) on Palm Sunday. Palm-croffes are also made, on that day, of the twigs of the same tree.

To PAN; to frame or proffer, as a learner: "He

pans weel."

PANKIN; any small earthen jar.

PANNEL; a foft, fackweb packfaddle.

PARING-AND-BURNING; burnbeating; denthiring; fod-burning.

PARING SPADE; a breast plow.

PARZLIT O'THA'; a flight execration: curse on thee. (Q. Parz or Pars light on thee?)

PAUKY; arch; cunning; artful.

To PEFF; to cough short and faintly, as sheep. PESSCOD SCALDING; a kind of merrymaking, in fummer evenings: the treat, green field peas, boiled in the shells.

To

T

PI

To

PI

PI

PI

A

PI

PL

PL

To

PL

PO

PO

Po

PO

PO

PR

PR

PR

PR

PR

To

h

11

To PET; to include; to spoil by over-includgence.

PET; a child spoilt by improper indulgence.

PET LAMB; a lamb reared by hand; a cade lamb. To PICK; to push, or shove, with the arms or body: "He picked me down."

To PICK UP; to vomit.

PICKS; the fuit of diamonds, in cards;

PIE; a receptacle for rape feed. See Vol. II. p. 38. To PIE; to pry; to peep, flyly and watchfully; perhaps as the magpie.

PIGGIN; a small wooden drinking vessel; now

PIGI.EAVES; carduus pratenfis; meadow thiftle. PIKE; a stacklet, or loadcock, of hay. See Vol. II. p. 134.

A PILE of GRASS; a blade of grass.

PISSIBEDS; the only name for leontodon taraxacum; dandelion:

PLANE-TREE; acer pseudo platanus; sycamore.

PLOOK; a pimple. To PLUE; to plow.

PLUFE; a plow.

PODDISH; broth; pottage. POOAC; a narrow corn bag.

POPPLE; agrostemma githago; cockle.

POST-AND-PAN. Old half-timber buildings are faid to be post-and-pan.

POT-KELPS; the loofe bow or handle of a por-

PREACE; estimation: such a person or thing is in "great preace," or highly valued.

PRICKER; a brad awl.

PRICKY URCHIN; erinaceus europaus; the hedge hog.

PROD; a short spike: hence

PROD; a goad for driving oxen. See GAD. To PROD; to poke, or prick, with a prod.

Vol. II.

To PRODDLE; to poke out, or feel for, or fetch out, with a long stick or other instrument.

PROOD TAILIER (provincial of Proud Tay-LOR); the ordinary name of fringilla cardualis; the goldfinch.

PUBBLE; plump, full-bodied, as corn.

PULLS; the shells or chaff of rape, and other pulse.

PULSEY; a poultice.

PURE; comfortable, agreeable; as "pure warm," "pure well," &c.

PURELY; pretty well; in good health; -" How do you do?" -- " Purely, thank you."

PURL; the part of a spinning wheel, on which the yarn is wound.

To PUZZOM; to poison.

Q.

QUEER; the choir of a church.
QUICKS; triticum repens; couch-grass. See
WHICKS.

R.

To RAIT; to diffipate the sap of vegetables, by exposing them abroad to the weather. Hay is said to be raited, when it has been much exposed to an alternacy of wet and dry weather. See the Art. Flax; Vol. II. p. 70.

RAITCH; a line or lift of white, down a horse's face.

RAM; fmelling or tafting ftrong; quere, as the

RAM; alium ursinum; ramson.

RANK; standing in close order; thick upon the ground, as corn in the field, or trees in a wood.

RANNLEBAUK; a wooden bar, or balk, laid across the chimney of a cottage, to hang the pothooks on.

RATTEN; mus rattus, &c. the rat.

REAPS;

REAPS; parcels of corn laid along upon the stubble, by the reapers, to be gathered into sheaves, by the binder *.

RECKLING; the last of the farrow; an underling. RECKON; pot hooks, of a particular make.

REDTAIL; motacilla phanicurus; the redstart.

REEANG'D; discoloured in stripes; listed: REEK; smoke; a word in common use.

RENKY; tall and athletic; spoken of youth; also of young cattle.

RESHES; juncus inflexus; wire rush. See SEAVES.

REZZLE; muftela vulgaris; the weezle.

To RIE; to turn corn in a fieve; bringing the "capes" into an eddy.

To RIFT; to eructate.

RIGG; ridge, as of land; also a long narrow hill.

RIGGEN; ridge of a roof.

RIGGEN TREE; a piece of timber laid along the ridge of a roof, to support the heads of the spars: an unnecessary piece of timber with which all old roofs are loaded.

RIGGIL, or Rig; ridgil.

To RIGHT (pron. reet); to comb, as the hair of the head is combed, or righted; and a comb, merely for this purpose, is called a "reetin keeam."

RIMS; the steps or staves of a ladder.

To RINGE; to whine, as a dog.

RINGTAIL; falco pygargus; the hen-harrier.

To RIPPLE; to scratch, or tear, lightly; as with a pin, or a thorn; or rather, perhaps, to raise up and roughen the surface, by such accident.

To ROIL; to play the male romp; spoken of a rude playful boy.

ROLL; a wreath, placed on the head, under the

Hence, doubtless, the terms reaping and reapers of the southern provinces; yet; there; the reaps are now termed shoves; while in the northern provinces, the act of reaping is termed shearing.

Z 2

milking

milking pail, &c. to keep it fleady, and prevent its bearing partially.

ROOAC, or ROKE; a kind of smoke; a species of mist, fog, or small rain.

ROOP; a hoarseness.

ROOTER; a kind of rushing noise; or a rough attack; as a violent gust of wind; or a person rushing into company, abruptly, or rudely.

To ROW; to rake or stir about, as ashes in an

oven.

ROWENTREE; forbus ausuparia; mountain forb; improperly mountain afh.

To ROWT; to low as cattle.

ROWTY; rank; overgrown, as beans or other corn.

RUD; red ochre; used in giving a temporary mark to sheep.

RUDSTAKES; stakes to which cattle are fastened in the house.

To RUMMLE (that is, to rumble); to make a low rumbling noise, as the bull when he is agitated or displeased.

RUNNEL; a rill.

RUNSH; finapis arvenfis; wild mustard; charlock.

RUSH (of grass or corn); a tuft, knot, cluster, or croud of plants: perhaps analagous with

RUSH; a meeting; a merrymaking; a rout.

RUSSELL'D; withered, as an apple. RUSTBURN; onenis; restharrow.

S.

SAAN; since, when it follows the time; as, "Hoo "lang saan?" "A year saan." See Sinsaan.

SACKLESS; idiotic; spoken of a weak, harmless, inoffensive person.

SAD; heavy, applied to bread; deep or dark, applied to color,

SAIM; hog's lard,

SAL; shall.

To SALVE SHEEP, to dress them with tar and grease.

To SAM; to curdle milk for cheese, &c. "When do you sam?" When do you set your milk? or, When do you make cheese?

SAKK; fhirt.

SAUF; falix caprea; fallow.

SAUFY; wet, as land in a rainy feafon.

SAUL; a kind of moth.

SCALDERED; chased, blistered, or partially excoriated, whether by friction, heat, or corrosion: perhaps, it is diminutive of scald (leperous) as applied to the leprofy of the head, in children.

SCALDERINGS; the under-burnt cores of stone lime; the surfaces of which peeling off, in scales or shells, as those of a leperous fore.

To SCALE; to spread or scatter; as manure, gravel, or other loose materials.

SCOW; the sheath of a horse.

SCAR; a precipice faced with rock.

To SCRAUT; to scratch, with a nail, or other sharp-pointed tool.

SCROGS; stunted shrubs; as the hazle browzed by cattle.

To SCUD; to clean or scrape with a " SPITTLE."

To SCUG; to hide.

In SCUGGERY; in secrecy; hid, as from creditors.

SCUTTLE; a shallow basket or wicker-bowl; much in use, here, in the barn, and in other departments of husbandry: the larger sizes with, the smaller without, handles.

SEASONSIDES; a dry, flow-paced, fly fellow. .

SEAVES; junçus effusus; the soft rush.

3 SEED.

SFEDGRASS; cultivated herbage; grass raised from seed, in contradistinction from natural grasses.

SEER; sure, or assure; as, "Aa wean't, aa seer

tha';" I won't, I affure thee.

SFG, or BULLSEG; a castrate bull. SEGGRUMS; senecio jacobæa; ragwort.

SEGS; carices; fedges.

SEN; felf: "Aa'll dea't mi' fen;" I'll do it myfelf.

To SET; to see, or accompany part of the way. To SET AGAIT; to let loose a horse, &c. un-

intentionally. See GAIT.

SETTER; a seton, or issue in cattle.

SETTERGASS; belleborus fatidus; a species of bear's foot; used in making "fetters," or issues in cattle.

SEW; a fow (sowing, in like manner, is pronounced, as it is still written, sewing).

SEWER; a large ditch, or water fence; an artificial shore. See Vol. I. p. 181.

To SHACK (that is, to shake); to shed, as corn

at harvest.

SHACK-FORK (that is, shake fork); a wooden fork, for shaking straw off the barn floor; generally made of a forked ozier; the tines or branches about two feet long, and one foot wide at the points.

SHACKLE OF THE ARM; the wrist: hence, probably shackles; that is, irons for the shackles;

shackle irons.

SHADE; a shed for fuel, &c.

SHAFT; handle; as " fork-fhaft"-" fpade-fhaft."

SHANDY; a little crack-brained; formewhat crazy.

To SHEAR; to reap, or cut corn, with a fickle, or a reaping hook.

To SHED; to part; as wool, or the hair.

SHEEP-

SI

T

SI

To

SII

To

SII

SIN

To

To

SIN

SII

SHEEPCA'DE, or CADE (pron. keead); acarus reduvius; the large sheep louse.

SHEEPSALVE; tar-and-grease, for dressing sheep with. See Vol. II. p. 219.

SHEPSTA'RNEL; flurnus vulgaris; the star-

SHELVINGS; moveable fide-rails of a waggon or cart; put on for a top load, and taken off for a body load.

SHIBBANDS; shoe-strings.

To SHILL; to shell; and more generally to separate: taking off the sloughs or skins of oats, in order to make oatmeal, is called shilling them; turning a small quantity of milk into curds and whey is called shilling it; to sever sheep is to shill them.

SHOT-ON; rid-of: "He can't git shot on't:" he cannot dispose or get rid of it.

To SHURL; to slide, as upon ice. See To SLITHER.

SIDE; long, deep; spoken of a roof, cloaths, &c. To SIDELONG; to setter, as a preventive from straying, or breaking pasture; by chaining a fore and a hind foot of the same side together. See To HOPPLE.

SIDEWAVER; the purlin of a roof,

To SIE; to ftretch; as a rope, gloves, &c,

SIKE; such, in its general sense.

SILE (vulg, SAAL); a milk-strainer.

To SILE; to strain, as fresh milk from the cow.

SILE-BRIGS; milk-strainer holder; the cheese ladder of Glocestershire, &c.

SILLS; the shafts of a waggon or cart.

SIN; fince, when it precedes the time expressed; as, "I have not seen him sin Tuesday."

To SIND; to rinfe, or wash out; as linen, or a milking pail.

To SIPE; to ooze, or drain out flowly.

SINSAA'N; fince, when spoken indefinitely, or when the time is understood; as, "I have not Z 4 feen

feen him finsan;" I have not feen him fince, or fince that time. See SAAN and SEN.

SITTINGS; statutes for servants.

To SIZ; to his; as the goose, the serpent, &c. SKEEL; a large milking pail; with two handles, formed of two opposite staves, rising higher than the rest.

To SKELLER; to fquint.

To SKELP; to whip the bottom, with the hand.

SKEP; a deep, round, coarse basket.

To SKERL; to feream, as a child in crying, or a woman in diffress.

To SKEYL; to lean on one fide: to skeyl-up; to throw up the fore-part of a cart, in order to shoot the load: to skeyl-over; to overturn.

SKEYLBEAST; the partition of cattle stalls.

SKEYLD; party-colored, as geefe or ducks; shelled.

To SKIME (vulg. fkaam); to fquint, To SKIMMER; to fhine, to glitter,

TO SKRAFFLE; to crawl in hafte.

SKREED; a border; or narrow flip of land, or of cloth.

SKUFE; a precipice.

SKRUNSHINGS; scraps, broken meat.

SLACK; a valley, or small shallow dale; a dip; resembling the slack of a rope.

SLAPE; flippery; as ice, or a dirty path,

SLEA-WORM; the black fnake (anguis fragilis?) from its color bearing some resemblance to that of the slea, sloe, or fruit of the blackthorn. It is not considered, here, as being very offensive.

SLED; a sledge.

SLEEAN (that is, flain); the finut of corn. An ear which is fmutty is called a "flain ear."

To SLIPE OFF; to draw off superficially; as the from the body, bark from a tree, &c.

To SLITHER (i fbort, as in hither); to slide, as down a rope, a ladder, or the side of a hill. See To Shurl.

SLOT; any broad, flat wooden bar; distinct from a stower, which is always round.

SLUDDER, or SLUTHER; loose, broken, slippery, pappy matter; as curds and whey, loose fat, mud, &c.

SLUSH; mud.

To SMIT; to infect (perhaps to smite); in common use.

SMITTING; infectious; catching, as a difease. SMOOT; a hair muce; or any small gap or hole in the bottom of a hedge: hence,

To SMOOT; to creep under or through, as a hare or sheep through a hedge.

To SMOOTH (vulg. to fmeath); to iron washed linen.

To SMURK; to fmile; to look pleafantly.

To SNAPE; to filence, check, or at least threaten; as a barking dog, or a mischievous child.

SNECK; the latch of a door, or a gate.

SNEVVER; flender and neat.

TO SNICKLE, or SNIGGLE; to fnare, as hares.
SNOCKSNARLS; thread which is overtwifted, and
runs into kinks, is faid to run up into fnockfnarls.

SNOD; fmooth, even, fmug, neat.

To SNOOAC; to finell in a fnuffing manner, as a hound.

SOCK; the share of a plow (the common term), SOKE (vulg. fooac); an exclusive privilege, claimed by a mill, for grinding all the corn which is used within the manor or township it stands in *,

* Some trials at law, relative to this ancient privilege, have lately taken place; but the millers have generally been cast. It seems to be understood, however, that an alien miller has no right to ask, publicly, for corn to be ground, in a parish which has a corn mill belonging to it. A horn may nevertheless be sounded, or a bell be rung.

To SOO; to pain the hand, in striking with a ham, mer or beetle: to jar.

SORT; many; "a good foort," a great many.
SOSS; thump, KELK: "to fall with a fofs;"—
to fall plump; whether the weight be live or
dead: KELK is applied more particularly to men
and animals.

To SOSS; to lap, as a dog,

SOURDOCKEN; rumex acetosa; sorrel.

To SOWL; to pull about in water; as sheep in the wash-pool, &c.

SPAW; the slit of a pen.

To SPAWDER; to injure by forcing the legs too far afunder; as cattle on a flippery road; applied equally to men and animals.

SPECK; the heel-piece of a shoe.

To SPEEAN (mid. dial. to spane); to wean, as calves or pigs, from the dam.

To SPEEAV (mid. dial. to fpave); to spay; as a female calf.

SPEL (vulg. SPEYL); a bar; as "yat speyl"—
gate bar.

ToSPELDER (vulg. to speylder); to spell, as a word, SPELK; a splinter, or thin piece of wood.

SPENG'D; pied, as eattle.

SPICE; dried fruit; as raisins, currants, &c.

SPILE; the vent peg of a cask.

SPIRES; timber stands (not common).

SPITTLE; a spaddle, or little spade.

SPOIL; the weaver's quill.

To SPREAD; to break hay out of swath: to ted. To SPRENT; to splash or smear, with small spots. SPRIG; a brad.

SPRING; a young wood raised from the stools of fallen timber-trees.

SPRUNT; a steep road.

SQUAB; a couch, common in most " farm-houses."

STACKBARS; large hurdles, with which hay fracks in the field are generally fenced.

STAGS:

STA

STA STA

ToS

STA

STA

To

STI

To

ST

ST

ST

ST

ST

ST

ST

ST

ST

hop

hei

lor

ho

ap

of

F

ft

STAGS; young horses.

STALL; a doorless pew of a church,

STALLED; fatiated with eating.

To STANG; to shoot with pain,

STANG; a long pole ..

STARK; stiff; tight; not lax: as a stark rope; stark with severe exercise.

To STAUP; to lift the feet high, and tread hea-

vily, in walking. STEATHING; a lath and plaister partition,

To STECK; to shut, as a door or a gate.

STEG; a gander.

STEPPED; somewhat beaten, as a path,

STEPPINGS, or STEPPING STONES; large stones, placed in the shallow of a brook; for foot passengers to step over, "DRYSHOD."

STEVVON; a loud voice,

STIDDY (that is, fleady); the common name of an anvil.

STIFE; strong tasted; as maiz pudding, or bean cake; the latter a food formerly in use, here.

STOCK; liveftock.

STOCK; the outer rail of a bedstead; or the front side of a bed, which is placed against a wall.

STOOK; shuck; twelve sheaves of corn, set up together, in the field.

* To RIDE THE STANG. A custom, which few men, I hope, will censure, has prevailed, in this country, time immemorial, and is still, I find, prevalent. This custom is called "riding the stang;" and is used as a reproof to the man who beats his wife; or (when it happens) to the wife who beats her husband.

The ceremony is that of placing a man, or a boy, upon a long pole, borne on men's shoulders, and parading before the house of the delinquent; the rider repeating some rustic verses, applicable to the occasion. If this be found ineffectual, the ceremony is repeated, with stronger marks of disapprobation. In stagrant and obstinate cases, the door has been assailed, the offender seized, and the punishment of the ducking-stool added to the disgrace of the stang. Some inveterate cases, it seems, have recently yielded to this remedy.

STOOP;

STOOP; a post; as, "a yat stoop," a gate post;
"stoops and rails," posts and rails.

STONYHARD; lithospermum arvense; corregromwell.

To STOOR; to rife up in clouds, as smoke, dust, fallen lime, &c.

STORM; a fall of fnow.

STOT; a steer, or young ox.

STOVEN; a fapling shoot, from the stool of a fallen tree.

STOWER; a staff, or round stick; as, " a heckstower," a rack staff.

To STRAMASH: to crush, or break irreparably; to destroy.

STRAND; a kennel, or occasional rill, caused by falling rain; which, when heavy, "makes the "strands run:" a species of shore (see Vol. I, page 181.) with which it is not analogous in this sense, only, but in that of being applied to the parts of the margin of the sea, which are washed by the tide.

STREEA; straw.

STRICKLE; an appendage of the fithe; the tool with which it is whetted; made, here, in a perculiar manner: a square piece of wood, worked off at one end to a point; the other end forms a handle: the surfaces indented with the point of a sickle; greased with hogslard; and powdered with sharp sand, or powder of a grit-stone, found in one particular part of the Eastern Morelands; from whence it is carried, as far as the banks of the Humber, for this use; under the name of "LEA SAND."

To STRIP; to draw the aftermilkings of cows. STRIPPINGS; aftermilkings; strokings.

STRUM; the hose used in brewing &cc. to keep the tap free.

STRUNT;

ftic STU To S

STR

fhe

To S STU

STY SUD

SUN cal

To S

be SW A

SW A SW A co SW A uf

To S wi SW I ba To

of this

Wa

Saltie

STRUNT; the dock of a horse, independent of the hair; also the tail of slaughtered cattle or sheep, when the skin is taken off.

To STUB; to grub up stumps of trees and shrubs. STUNT; stubborn; not easy to be bent; as, a "stunt child," a stubborn child; a "stunt

flick," a thick short stick.

STUPID; obstinate (the common epithet). To STURKEN; to stiffen, as melted grease.

STURKS; yearling cattle.

STY; a ladder (the common term) .

SUD; fhould.

SUMMER COLT; when the air is feen in a calm hot day to undulate, near the furface of the ground, and appear to rife, as from hot embers, the phænomenon is expressed by faying, "the summer colt rides."

To SUMMER-EAT; to use as pasture.

To SUNDER; to air; to expose to the sun and wind; as hay which has been cocked, but which, being still under dry, is respread abroad.

SWAD; a pod; especially of peas which have

been boiled in the shell. SWAIMISH; bashful, in the general sense.

SWANG; any low-lying, long, graffy place, covered, or hable to be covered, with water.

SWAPE; a long pole, turning on a fulcrum; used in raising water out of a shallow well.

To SWARM; to climb the naked stem of a tree, with the arms and knees only.

SWARTH; fward; whether of grass land, or of bacon. Hence, probably, fwarthy.

To SWASH, or SWASH-OVER; to spill by waves; as milk or water, agitated in a pail.

SWATCH;

STILE is probably the diminutive of this term: the file of this diffrict is usually formed of two short ladders, meeting at the top of the sence; where they cross each other, in the Saltier manner; the upper ends (without steps) serving as landles.

SWATCH; a pattern, or fmall specimen of cloth, cut off the end of the piece; also a dyer's tally.

To SWATTER; to spill or throw about water, as geese and ducks do, in drinking, and feeding.

To SWAY (pronounced fwey); to ride upon a plank or pole, moving on a fulcrum (as children are wont). Perhaps the best exemplification of the established verb.

SWEAL; to waste away, as a candle blown upon by the wind.

SWEEATH; a swath of mown grass.

SWEEATH-BAUK; the ridge of stubble, or short grafs, which is lest between two swathwidths, in mowing.

SWEET-MART; muftela martes; the marten.

SWIDDEN; to finge, or burn off, as heath, &c. To SWIDGE; to finart violently; as a burn, or recent wound.

SWILL; a fort of shallow tub.

SWILLINGS; hogwash. SWILL TUB; hog tub.

SWINE THISTLE; fonchus oleraceus; fow thistle.

To SWINGLE; to rough-dress flax.

SWINGLETREE; splinterbar; whippin. SYKE; a rill or small brook; more particularly,

I believe, in a low boggy fituation.

Ť.

To TAAL; to settle, or be reconciled to a situation; as a servant to a place; sheep to a "heas," &c.

TAISTREL; a rafcal.

TAWS: marbles; the only name.

TEA; to: as, " pud fum mare tea't;" put fome

TEA

TEA; too; as, "Aa'll gang, tea;" I'll go, like-wife.

TEAM; an ox chain, passing from yoke to yoke. To TEAM; to pour, as water: also to unload, as hay or corn.

TEAM; empty; as, "a team waggon," an empty waggon.

TEAP; tup; a ram.

TEATHY; peevish; as children when cutting the teeth.

To TED. See To SPREAD.

TEEAT; the head in dishabille; the hair in mats, or COTTERS.

To TEEAV: to paw, and fprawl, with the arms and legs.

TEMCE; a coarse hair sieve, for separating the inserior flour from the bran.

To TENG; to sting; as the bee, or the adder.

TENG'D; a disease in cattle; conceived to be occasioned by a small red spider stinging the fauces, or root of the tongue. The animal voids saliva, swells, and presently dies. An egg, broken upon the part, is considered as a remeey; if applied in time.

To TENT; to tend, as sheep or other stock.

To TENT; to scare or frighten; as, to "tent

the birds" from corn.
To TEW; to work as mortar, &c. also to agitate

and fatigue, by violent exercise.

TEYLPEYAT, or TELPIE; a telltale; (perhaps as the pie, or magpie) one who divulges fecrets; fpoken chiefly of children.

THAAVLE; a pot-flick; a ladle without the bowl.

THACK; thatch.

A

THARFLY; flowly; deliberately; 25, "the rain comes tharfly."

To THEAK; to thatch.

THEAKER;

THEAKER; thatcher.

THEET; close; tight; opposed to leaky.

THOU; this pronoun is still much in use. Faramers in general "thou" their servants; the inferior class (and the lower class of men in general) frequently their wives, and always their children; and the children as invariably "thou" each other. Superiors in general "thou" their inferiors; while inferiors "you" their betters. Equals and intimates of the lower class generally "thou" one another. These distinctions are sometimes the cause of aukwardness: to "you" a man may be making too familiar with him; while to "thou" him might offend him.

To THREAP; to affert, positively; to force

down an argument.

THREAVE; twelve "loggins" of straw.

THREEFOLD; menyanthes trifoliata; bogbean. THRONG (vulg. thrang); bufily employed; "desperate thrang," very busy.

THROW, or THRAW; a turner's lathe.

To THRUM; to pur, as a cat.

TIFFANY; a fine gauze sieve, for separating fine flour.

To TIFT; to adjust, or dress up.

TIPE; a trap or device for catching rabbits. See Vol. II. p. 257. Also for taking mice, rats, or other vermin. The general principle is that of a balance, with one end somewhat heavier than the other. The heavier end rests horizontally on some support: the lighter is surnished with a bait; which being approached, the weight of the animal overcomes the counter weight of the balance, and drops into a pit, or a vessel of water, placed below to receive it.

TIPPY; the brim of a cap, or bonnet.

TIT, or TOMTIT; motacilla tryglodites; the wren.

TITTER; fooner; rather: "I would titter go than ftay."-" I was there titter than you."

TIV; to: "gang tiv 'em;" go to them.

TOFFER; old furnitures, or household goods.

TOIT; a miff, huff, or flight resentment.

TOITY; unsteady in temper, flighty. See Horr: hence, perhaps, boity-toity.

TONGUE-WHALED; severely scolded. See TO WHALE.

To TOWP; to heel: to TOWP-OVER; to topple. TRAMPERS; strollers; whether beggars, or pedlers.

TROD; a track, or foot path; the preterite of the verb to tread, as road (rode) is that of the verb to ride.

To TROLL; to roll; as a stone, &cc. down a flope. Hence, TO WAFF i enclosed on a

TROLLOWERANCE; the tectotum.

TUFIT (the v long); tringa vanellus; the peewit, carring com and hay. A busing griwqal 10

To TUM; to card wool, roughly; to prepare it

for the finer cards.
To TWATTLE; to pat; to make much of; as horses, cows, dogs. tups, one El

TWEEA; two, in its general fense.

TWILL; a quill.
TWILT; a quilt, or bed cover.

TWITCHBELL; forficula auricularis; the earwig.

TWITTER; thread which is unevenly spun, is faid to be in twitters.

and another pass Vince of the content

VARRA; very: " varra faan;" very fine. VOIDER; a kind of open-work, shallow basket.

Vol. II.

U. The Taylor of the

To UNBETHINK; to recollect: I unbethought myfelf on't," I recollected it.

The UNDERDRAWING; the ceiling of a room. See CEILING.

U'NKARD; strange; as an unkard place. A fervant is unkard on his first going to a fresh fervitude.

UVVER; upper; as the uvver lip.

UZZLE, or BLACK UZZLE; surdus merula; the blackbird.

the very to really as rew (1996) to that of the

WAD; would and a land of a

To WAFF; to bark as a cur.

WAIN; a large ox cart, with an open body, and furnished with "shelvings;" formerly used in carrying corn and hay. A hundred years ago, perhaps, there was not a farmer's wargon in the country: fifty years ago, warns were, I believe, pretty common: now, there is not, perhaps, one left.

WAINHOUSE, waggon houses still retain the

ancient name.

WAKE; a company of neighbours, fitting up all night, with the dead; a custom which is still prevalent.

WALKER; a fuller. dady based ATTITUTE

WALK MILL; a fulling mill.

WALLANEERING, an expression of pity.

WALSH; insipid; wanting salt, or some other seasoning: opposed to relishing.

WANKLE; unstable; not to be depended upon; as wankle weather, a wankle feat, &c.

WAR, or WARSE; worfe.

WARBLES;

W. To

Te

W

6

n

2

d

WA

WA

W A W A

fa To

To

WA

WE

WE

WE

WE

WE

Tot

WE

WE

fo

PI WE

yo

in

aff

E

To '

WE

CC

fu

WARBLES; maggots in the backs of cattle.

To WARE; to lay out; as money at a market.

To WARK; to ache: hence, "head-wark"—
"teath-wark;" head-ache—tooth-ache.

WARK; work, in its general sense. But what is noticeable, the verb to work, and the substantive worker, take the established pronunciation.

WARK-DAY (pron. warday); week-day, in, contradiffinction to Sunday: "Sunday and war-

day."

WARRIDGE, the withers of a horse.

WATH; the common name of a ford.

WATTLES; rods laid on a roof to thatch upon. WAVERS; young timberlings left standing in a

fallen wood.

To WAW (the w articulate); to mew as a cat.

To WAWL; to cry audibly, but not loudly.

WAZISTHEART; an expression of condolence.

WEAD; very angry; mad, in the figurative fense. WEAKY; juicy; opposed to "HASK."

WEANT (vulg. dial.); won't, will not.

WEDGED; spoken of a cow's udder;—hard; surcharged to a degree of disease.

WEERING (that is, a wearing); a pulmonary confumption.

To be WEEA; to be forry: "I am weea for him."

WEE-BIT; fmall piece.

WELL (vulg. weyl); furface fprings, used as a fource of water, for domestic or other special purposes, are generally termed wells.

WETSHOD; with water in the shoes: " are you not wetshod?" have not your shoes taken

in water? is a common expression.

WEYEY (the y articulate); yes, yes; reiterated affent. Perhaps a contraction of WYAH and Ey.

To WHALE; to beat severely, with a whip or pliant stick.

A a 2 WHEAN;

WHEAN; a strumpet.

WHEEANG; a thong of leather.

WHEEANGS, or a pair of Pepper Wheeangs; an old-fashioned pepper-mill, of a most simple construction.

WHENT; great; extraordinary: "whent deed,"

great doings.

WHERRY; a liquor made from the pulp of crabs, after the verjuice is expressed; generally called CRAB-WHERRY.

To WHEWT; to whiftle faintly, or unskilfully.

WHICK; alive; quick.

WHICKS; quicks; triticum repens; couchgrass.

WHIE; a heifer, or young cow.

WHIG; acidulated whey; fometimes mixed with butter milk; and with fweet herbs, to give it flavor: formerly, perhaps, the ordinary fummer beverage.

WHILK; which; as, "whilk will you have?"—
not used in the relative sense. See AT.

WHIMLY; foftly; filently, or with little noise.

WHINS; ulex europeus; furz.

WHISHT! hush! filence led to box with the

WHISHT: filent; applied either to a company or to a machine, &c.

WHITE-NEBB'D CROW; corvus frugilegus; the rook.

To WHITE; to cut or shape wood, with a knife.
WHITE WITCHES; superior beings in human shape, who formerly inhabited this quarter of the island; with power (and will, when properly applied to) of counteracting the wicked intentions of the magic art. They are still said to inhabit the more extreme parts of the West of England; which see.

WHITTLE; a pocket knife.

WHOOR (mid. dial. WHEER); where: the latter is probably the Saxon pronunciation; the former, perhaps, is of British origin.

WIDDY:

WII

WIK

WIŁ

di

al

WII

WII To

WI

WII WI

WO

WO

WO

WO

To

To

fi WY

t

W

0

d

YA

YA

YA

YA

Y A

as W U

do WII WIDDY; a with, or withy.

WIKE; the corner of the mouth or eye.

WIKES; temporary marks; as boughs fet up, to divide fwaths to be mown, in the common ings; also boughs, fet on haycocks, for tithes, &c. &c.

WILF; salix alba; the willow.

WINDER; window. And not a sold and a sold a sold and a sold and a sold a sold and a sold a sold and a sold a sold a sold and a sold a sold a sold a sold and a sold a

e

,,

d

th

er

ny

is;

fe.

an the rly

in-

OF

tter

or-

Y;

To WINDER; to clean corn with a fan.

WINDLESTRAWS; cynofurus cristatus; crested dogstail.

WINDYBAGS; a talking, rattling, noify fellow.

WINNOT (mid. dial.); will not.

WIZZENED; withered; shrivelled.

WOODWESH; genista tinetoria; dyer's broom.

WOONKERS; an interjection of surprize.

WOTCHAT; orchard.

WOTS; oats,

To WRAX; to stretch the body in yawning; or as cattle do when they rife.

WUMMLE; an auger.

To WUN; to live, or abide; as, "he wuns at

fuch a place" (nearly obfolete).

WYAH; a word of willing affent, to fomething required to be done: "Go and tell John I want him," "Wyah;" equivalent to very well; or to yes I will; or yes, simply, spoken with a degree of indifference, See WEYEY.

Y.

YAA; one, with the substantive expressed; as, "yaa man;" "yaa horse."

YACK; oak: yackrans, acorns.

YAN; one, with the substantive understood; as, "gi' me yan:" give me one,

YANCE; once, YAT; a gate,

A23

YAT-

YATHOUSE; a high carriage-gateway, through a building.

YAWD; a riding horfe.
YERNIN; cheese rennet.

YERNUTS; bunium bulbocastanum; earthnuts.

YETHERS; edders,

YETLING; an iron pan.

YEWER; the udder of a cow, &c.

YESTERNIGHT (pronounced yisterness); last night; analogous with yesterday.

Desirable STATE

· sur your many ob of the

YOON; oven.

To YOWL, or Yook; to how as a dog.

YUL-CLOG; a large log, laid behind the fire, on Christmas-eve; about which, formerly, much ceremony was observed.

to printing an alook seed of the MANTE

The state of the s

aid , a word of willing affine, so romeon required to be done? If the adduct fourcathing? If Wesh? I equivalent to ever sivel, a topor, I sail, or yet have a fooked with a

Ay long, with the fabliance expressed; ay.

Tree of indicate ace. See Wavey.

" use one distance was . . .

TAA

TNDEX.

NEB; unde.

INDEX

TOTHE

TWO VOLUMES.

A.

A FTER GRASS, General
Remarks on its Management, ii. 141.

Management of
Hedges, i. 207.
Age of Felling Timber, i. 225.
Agriculture, Division of,
i. 239.

its History in

-, its History in the Vale, i. 272. Alien Claim of Common Land, an instance of, i.88. Allum, a Production of the Morelands, ii. 266. Analysis of Cements, i. 103. -- of Lime Stones of the Vale, 1. 313. -- of Sanfoin Soils and Subfoils, ii. 93. Anthills, Method of Deftroying, ii. 119. Appeal from Commissioners of Inclosure, i. 89. Approbation, Quantity of, requifite for an Inclosure, 1, 96.

Arfenic used as a Preventive of Smut, ii. 10. Ashes of Turf, as a Manure, i. 307. Auctions of Timber, Remarks on, i. 226.

B

BARK, Method of Peeling and Drying, i. 227. ---, Remarks on, i. 229. Barley and Oats, Remarks on Harvesting, i. 357. ---, Section of, ii. 15. ---, formerly Malred, by Farmers, ii. 16. Barn Doors, Remarks on, i. 124. - Floor Granary, Remarks on, i. 124. - of Yorkshire, compared with that of Norfolk, i. 125. Management, i. 361. Barometer, its real Pretenfions, i. 267. Barrel Aa4

Barrel Churn described, ii. 205. Beafts of Labor, Section of, 1. 245.

on the Wolds,

ii. 245.

Beech recommended to the Wold Planters, ii. 342.

Beef, its past and present Confumption, in the Vale, ii. 198.

Bees, Section of, ii. 229.

1782, ii. 230.

Bishop's Lease, i. 21.

Bleaching Greens of Pickering, an Incident respecting, ii. 129.

Bottoming Dung Yards, i. 368.

Brackets of Gables, i. 129. Bricks, as a Material of Building, i. 101.

Brotherton Lime Kilns, N.

1. 324. Building Materials, i. 98.

- of the Vale, i. 98. on the Wolds, ii. 241.

Bull Show of East Yorkshire, ii. 183.

Burning Lime, i. 317. Burying Hedge Plants, In-

flances of, i. 202. Butter and its Management,

11. 202. gat J. M. Gro W. Latadadelio

· 自然的 主 法的知识的基础的

Levere.

remercer, its real Popular

from, a coc

CABBAGES compared with Potatoes and Turneps, ii. 62.

Calves, Rearing, ii. 187. ---, on Castrating, ii. 189.

--- , Fatting, ii. 201.

Canine Madness, Instances of, i. 344.

-, their Mortality in Carriage of Timber, i. 230. Castrating Calves, Method of, ii. 189.

Catalogue of Corn Weeds, i. 333.

of Lowland Plants, ii. 103.

- of Upper Grassland Plants, ii. 110.

of Upland Plants, ii. 114.

- of Moreland Plants, ii. 268.

Cattle, Section of, ii. 172. -- of the Vale, their

History, ii. 174. -, Wild, N. ii. 189.

-, Remarks on their Scarcity, ii. 198.

Cements in Use, in the Vale, i. 101.

- of Pickering Castle analysed, i. 103.

-, General Remarks on, i. 109.

- Millsuggested, i.115. Chamber Barn, an Instance of, i. 119.

Chamber

Chamber Barn Floors, Remarks on, i. mg. Characteristics of Farms, i. 241. Cheefe and its Management, ii. 206. Churn of the Vale, ii. 205. Cifterns for Rain Water described, i, 132. Cleveland, its Situation, i.4. -, District of, ii. 262. Climature of the Vale, i. 12. of the Wolds, ii. 236. of the Wolds improvable, ii. 243. Morelands, ii. 265. Clover, Remarks on, as a Matrice of Wheat, ii. 79. Commissioners of Inclosure, Remarks on, i. 77. Common Fields, the Arrangement of, in the Vale, i. 48. Common Right, its Limits, i. 63. - Lands, their Interest in Commons, i.72. -Houses, their Interest in Commons, i.74. -- Sites, their Interest in Commons, i.75. Commons, Origin of, i. 54. Confidence or Leafes necesfary, i. 24. Copings of Ridges, i. 128. Defending young Hedges, - of Gables, i. 129. of Laying, i. 130.

Copyhold Tenure, i. 20. Corn Weeds, Catalogue of 1-333 Country Banks, Remarks on, i. 370. County divided into Diftricts, i. L. - confidered as a Subject of Survey, 1.7. Course of Practice, in the Vale, i. 277. -, Remarks Qn. 1. 278. on the Wolds, ii. 244. Covenants in the Vale, i. 34. Cows, Article of, ii. 184. -, Dimensions of, ii. 196. Crabtree, as a Hedgewood, i. 198. Cultivated Herbage, Section of, ii. 78. - proposed for the Morelands, ii. 280. Curd Mill described, N. ii 208. Curltops, Disease of, noticed, ii. 49. Cutting Potatoe Setts, ii.55. loss of the least A tympal

D, diam's Lemants

DAIRY, Section of, ii. 201. Deal, as a Material of Building, i. 101. 1. 204. Method Denizen Rights of Common, an Instance of, i. 86. Dimensions Dimensions of a Vale Ox, ile 177. Mille J. Grand Te mad J. -, of a Vale Cow, ii. 184. -- of a Fat Cow, ii. 196. - of Cattle, Remarks on, N. ii. 197. Disposal of Timber, i. 224. Diffricts of the County, i. t. Docks destroyed by Swine, or by Mowing, ii. 124. Dogs, as a Species of Vermin, i. 344 -- destructive to Sheep, £ 345. ___, a Tax on, proposed, i. 346. Dormant Lands, their Right of Commonage, i. 61. Draining Marshes, Remarks on, i. 182. Drinking Places, Section of, i. 136. -- Pools, Method of Making, i. 137. -, GeneralRemarks on, i. 157. Drying Bark, i. 228. Dung, Article of, i. 330. -, Remarks on Raising, i. 366. -- of Horses, Remarks on, it. 149-10-1 i. 367. Defending young Halom

an indance of the Social ex-

E. Jan Call

EARTH WORMS, marks on, ii. 123. East Yorkshire and its Divisions, i. 2. -, its Advantages as a Subject of Study, Eastern Morelands described, ., Diffrict of, ii. 165. Eaves Gutters, Method of Making, i, 131. Economy of Bees, Remarks on, ii. 131. Elder, as a Hedgewood, 1. 199. Embankments, Remarks on, i. 183. Estates and Tenures, Section of, i. 18.14 A MARKET THE --- on the Wolds, ii.239. Extent of the Vale, i. 10. --- of the Eastern Morelands, ii. 266. Extirpation of Weeds, i. 338,

inconvers a di famora

a the paperty affection. --- Yards, Remarks on, FALLEN TIMBER, Article of, i. 228. Fallowing, Remarks on, i. 338. Fancy Farm Houses, Remarks on, i. 116. Fan

Fan Machine, i. 264.
Farm Building, i. 98.

Lands, their History in the Vale, i. 272.

Yard Management in the Vale, i. 361.

the Wolds, ii. 248. Farms, Section of, i. 239. ___, Sizes of, i. 239. -- of the Wolds, ii. 243. Farmeries of the Vale, i. 116. Farmers, Section of, i. 242. ---- General Remarks on, i. 242. Farmery, a Plan of, suggested, i. 121. Fatting Cattle, ii. 194. Felling Timber, Method of, i. 227. Fences of New Inclosures, a Remark on, i. 79. ---, Section of, i. 190, Fence Walls, and the Me-

thodof Confiruction, 1,194.
Fencing, a Regulation refpecting, in an Inclosure
Bill, i. 89.
Fescue, Meadow, as a Ley
Herbage, ii. 86.

Herbage, ii. 86, Field Wells, i. 168. Fitzherbert, Judge, Noteon,

i. 45.
Flax, Section of, ii. 64.
—, General Remarks on,
as a Crop in England,

ii. 73.
Floors of Cement, Method of Making, i. 135.

Foddering on Grass, Remarks on, ii. 125. Forest Lands, on Reclaiming, i. 296. - Trees proper for a Drained Moor, i. 236. Forms of Leafes, i. 39. Fosfil Productions of the Eastern Morelands, ii. 266. Frosts, Effects of, in low Situations, N. i. 237. Fuel of ancient Townships, 1. 70. Fur of Rabbits, Remarks on, 11. 256. Furze Grounds, on Clearing. i. 3941

G.

GABLES, Copings of, 1.129.
Gaits, Method of Setting up,
i. 353.
Gaiting, Remarks on its
Origin, N. i. 355.
Gates, on Hanging, with
Pivots, i. 191.

—, on the Height of,
i. 191.
General Law of Inclosure
recommended, i. 94.
General Management of Eftates, i. 22.

Grafs Lands, ii. 118.
General Principle of Inclofure examined, i. 54.
General

INDEX

General Principle of Inclo- fure inferred, i. 90. General Remarks on Lay- ing out Townships, i. 56.	General Remarks on Trans- planting Rape, ii. 31. on the Cul- ture of Rape Seed, ii. 45.
at Law, i. 80. on Ce-	toes as a Fallow Crop,&c. ii. 62. on Flax,
meries, i. 117.	as a Crop in England, ii. 73.
ing Pools, i. 157.	and Breaking up old Ley Grounds, ii. 89.
ing and Repairing of Roads, i. 170.	ing up old Grassland,
Treatment of Hedges, i. 210. on Hedge- row Timber, i. 217.	ing Hay in the Field,
mers, i. 242.	Management of After Grass, ii. 141.
Width of Wheel Carriages, i. 253.	Spring Management of Grassland, ii. 144.
Constructions of Plows, i. 257.	Management of Summer Pastures, ii. 152.
burning, i. 291. on Re-	Breeding of Horses,
claiming Forest Lands,	Treatment of Hunters, ii. 167.
vesting Barley and Oats,	Cattle of the Vale, ii. 174.
and Improving Varieties of Grain, ii. 8,	ing Heifers into Milk, ii. 192, General

present Scarcity of Cattle,	Harvesting with the Sithe, i. 351.
ii, 198.	- Barley and Oats,
Geological Remark on the	General Remarks on,
Vale of Pickering, i. 5.	i. 357.
on the	- on the Wolds,
Rivers of the Vale, i. 13.	ii. 247.
on the	Hay, on Stacking in the
Northern Margin, i. 281.	Field, ii. 137.
Granary over a Barn Floor,	, Expenditure of,ii.140.
an Instance of, i. 123.	Harvest of the Vale,
Graffes, Cultivated, ii. 78.	ii. 133.
Grafs lands, Remarks on	Seeds much cultivated,
breaking up, i. 298.	ii. 84.
-, General Re-	Stacks, Remarks on
	their Form, ii. 139.
marks on Leying and	Haywards recommended,
Breaking up, ii. 89.	i. 214.
-, Observations on	Hazard of Farming, Instance
Breaking up, ii. 107.	of, ii. 45.
-, General Ma-	Hedgekeepers recommend-
nagement of, ii. 118.	ed, i. 214.
- improved by	Hedgerow Timber, Section
Lime, ii. 129.	of, i. 215.
nagement remarked on,	Remarks on, i. 217.
ii. 144.	Hedgewoods, i. 198.
-, Remarks on	Hedges of Lanes, Remarks
Breaking up, ii. 239.	on their proper Height,
	i. 179.
	, Stake and Elder,
All the State of t	i. 196.
H. H. H. Carrier Co.	, Living, i. 197.
water the second second	-, Planting, i. 200.
HANGING BEEF, the an-	
cient Practice of, N.ii. 199.	
Gates, on Pi-	
vots, i. 191.	tions on their Treatment,
Harvesting, Section of, i. 348.	The second secon
with the Sickle	
하는 사람들이 들어보면 하는데 하는데 얼마나 얼마나 얼마나 살아내는데 하는데 얼마나 얼마나 얼마나 나를 하는데 얼마나 없었다.	on the Wolds, ii. 242.
i. 349.	Heifers

INDEX.

Heifers, General Remarks Improved Method of Haron bringing them into Milk, ii. 192. Herbage, Cultivated, ii. 78. -- of Low Lands, ii. 102. --- of Upper Grass Grounds, ii. 109. -- of Upland Grass, ii. 114. Hog Liquor, ii. 209. Holderness noticed, .i. 6. Diffrict ii. 260, Holly, on the Time of Transplanting, i. 199. Horns of Cattle, Remarks on, ii. 180. Horse Dung, Remarks on, ii. 149. Horses, as Beasts of Draught, compared with Oxen, 1. 249. --- Section of, ii. 154. Hunters, General Remarks on their'l reatment, ii. 167. Hurdles of the Wolds, ii. 251. Husbandry, its History in the Vale, i. 272. JALAP, his Services to the

Vale, ii. 156.

il 247.

Implements, Section of,i.252.

--- of the Wolds,

vesting Rape, ii. 39. Improvement, in the Mode of Slaking Lime, proposed, i. 330. -- of the Royal Wastes, Practical Remarks on, i. 297. - of the Culture of Rape, ii. 30. -- of the Morelands attempted, ii. 273. of the Eastern Morelands proposed, ii. 277. Improving Varieties of Potatpes, ii. 53. Inclosures, Section of, i. 45. in the Vale, Hiftory of, i. 46. ___, State of, in the Vale, i. 16. -, General Principle of, i. 54. -, by Exchanges, i. 91. -, by private Commission, i. 92. -, by Act of Parliament, Remarks on, i. 92. -, a General Law of, recommended, i. 94. -, State of, on the Wolds, ii. 237. Incrustation, an Instance of, i. 310. Indulgences to Tenants, their Effect, i. 23. Ingland, its Nature, ii. 102. Inland

Vale, i. 14. markable Site for, i. 15. ---- Ports, i. 7. Interests in Commonable

Lands enumerated, i. 95.

KELDALE, Description of, ii. 273. Kempswiddon, Description of, ii. 273. King's Plates Remarked on, ii. 162. Kirbymoorfide, Rill of, i. 166. Knaresborough Inclosure Bill, i. 82.

LABORERS of the Wolds, Lambs, on procuring Twins, ii. 217. Landed Estates and their Management, i. 18. Lands, Purchasing, i. 29. Laying Land to Grass, Ancient Method of, ii. 80. - Lands across Slopes, 4 304. Leafes or Confidence necesfary, i. 24. --, their Length in the Vale, i. 31. --- Forms of, i. 39. - of the Vale digested, Lowland Grass, ii. 101. i. 40.

Inland Navigation of the Length of Leafes, i. 31. Lentils formerly cultivated, ii. 24. Leys, Temporary, ii. 79. -, Perennial, ii. 80. -, Sanfoin, ii. 92. Lime, as a Manure, i. 312. -, Method of Burning, i. 317. -, Cost and Price of, i. 324. -, Application of, i. 326. , its Effect on different Soils, i. 326. -, as a Manure of Grass Land, ii. 128. -, its Effect on Whitening Grounds, ii. 129. Lime Husbandry of the Vale, 1. 313. Lime Kiln of the Vale, i. 317. ---- Further Remarks, i. 321. -- of Brotherton, N. i. 324. Limestones of the Vale, 1. 313. Liming, Method of, i. 328. Limits of Common Rights, i. 63. Linfeed, as a Food of Calves, ii. 191. Lift of Rates, ii. 287. Lord of the Soil, his Right of Commonage, i. 65. -, his Interest in Commons, i. 76. , hisassigned Share in the Sinnington Inclosure Bill, i. 86. MAKING

INDEX.

Sounded M. on stood

MAKING Hay, ii. 134. - up Horses, ii. 164. Malting formerly done by Farmers, ii. 16. Management of Estates, i. 22. neral Principle of, i. 190. of Farms, i.272. of Mowing Grounds, ii. 131. Manor Courts, i. 27. -, their Revival fuggested, i. 28. Manufactures, i. 8. Manufacturing Diffrict, i. 3. Manures and their Management, i. 307. -- of the Wolds, ii. 247. Markets for Fallen Timber, 1, 228. - of the Vale, i. 369. of the Wolds, ii. 248. Marl of Newton Dale Well, i. 307. - of Limestone Quarries, N. i. 315. Materials of Building, i. 98. Method of Making Water Cisterns, i. 132. - Making Mortar Floors, i. 135. Laying Pantiles, i. 136. Making Drinking Pools, i. 137. - Conducting Rills, i. 162.

200
Method of Forming and Re-
and the David Comment
pairing Roads, i. 170.
- Draining Marsh
- Manning Material
Lands, i. 183.
- Building Fence
Building Fence
Walls, i. 195.
wans, 1. 195.
Sodburning,i.284.
- Reclaiming Rough
Grounds, i. 295.
Ciounds, it ays.
Burning Lime,
i. 317.
- Destroying Mice,
i. 340.
٠٠ عمور،
- Mowing Corn for
and the second second
Sheafing, i. 352.
C 2 622 .1.
- Setting up Single
Sheaves, i. 353.
OMCAYCS, 1. 353.
- Winnowing with
The state of the s
the Machine Fan. i. 362.
Winnowing with the Machine Fan, i. 362. Raifing and Im-
Railing and Im-
proving Varieties of Grain,
proving varietiesorGrain,
ii. 6.
- Preparing Seed
7911
Wheat, with Arfenic,
ii. 11.
Thrashing Oats,
Infamilia Oats,
in the open Air, ii. 21,
Transplanting
P
Rape, ii. 29.
Thrashing Rape,
I maming Kape,
ii. 33.4 . Ida naga teleli
the second second second second second
Raifing Potatoes from Seed, ii. 51. Improving Va-
C 20 00 19 100 1
from Seed, 11. (1.
The state of the s
Improving Va-
sieties of Potatoes, ii. 53.
1101100 Or . Othtood, 11. 53.
- Making Hay,
The state of the s
· ii. 135.
- Stacking Hay in
- Stacking Hay In
the Field, ii. 137.
- Caftrating Calves,
:: .00
ii. 189.
Method

Method of Making Skim Cheefe, ii. 207. Salving Sheep, ii. 221. -- Taking and Sorts ing Rabbits, ii. 257. Mice, on the Method of Deftroying, i. 340. Middleton Inclosure Bill; i. go. a though in all. Mildew of Wheat, Remarks on, ii. 13. die gaiwo 1 Milk Leads, Description of, N. ii. 204. -, on Scouring, ii. 204. Minerals of the County, i. 8. Molding Grafsland, if. 121. Sledge and its Confiruction, i 262. Moles, Remarks on, ii. 122. Moory Soil, as a Site of Planting; i. 234: of Heaths, ii. 2671 Morelands, Improvementsof, attempted, ii. 279. proposed, ii. 277. Moreland Sheep described, ii. 2150 soi 156 proper Mortar Floors, Method of Making, is 135 Mosfy Land improved by Lime, ii. 129. Mowing Corn, for Sheafing, i. 352. Grafs, ii. 139. - Grounds, Method of Dreffing, ii. 120. ---- Management of, ii. 131. Mudd Sheep, ii. 214. Vol. II.

meir Halory in the Vale,

Oxen, es Boufit of Diaught,

248 1

tans#

to Beatle of the world NATURAL Advantages of Ent Yorkfhire, i. g. Diffricts of the County, i. 1. ---- Herbage, Section of, ii. 95. - Woods, Section of, i. 219. Nett Hurdles described. ü. 251. Newtondale Well, Waters of, i. 308.

OAK, as a Material of Building, i. 115. Oats and Barley, Remarks on Harvefling, i. 357. -, Section of, ii. 17. -, a New Method of Thrashing, ii. 20. Objects of the Vale Hufbandry, i. 275. - of the Wold Hufbandry, ii. 244. Operations in Rural Architedure, is 183, and average Origin of Commons, i. 54. Ornamental Appearance of the Vale, i. 17. Ox of the Vale, Dimensions of, ii. 177. Oxen,

Oxen, as Beafts of Draught, their History in the Vale, i. 245.

compared with Horses, as Beafts of Draught, i. 349.

their Treatment in the Vale, i. 250.

culture wheels seems

· 学校: 30世代,5世纪

PANNAGE af ahçient Township, i. 70. Pantiles and their Manufacture, i. 59. , Niethod of Laying, i. 126. Paper Money, Remarks on, i. 370. Paring and Burning, i. 284. Pature Grounds, General Management of, ii. 143. General Kemarks on their Summer Management, ii. 152. Peeling Bark, i. 227. Perennial Leys, ii. 80. Petrefactive Waters, marks on, 1. 388. Plan of Management of Parms, 1. 273. Plantain, as a Ley Herbage, 11, 37. Plantations, Section of, 1.73 of Ball York faire, i. # 3. proposed, on the torelands, if. 178.

Czen.

with a string in the Vale, Wolds, ii. 242. In Mines of, & 493. Tree on the Wolds, Plow of the Vale, in 25%. Plows, Remarks on their Donafriction, i. 1857. Plowing with Reins, i. goz. Plow Team of the Vale, its History, i. 32.00 ... Pickering Caftle noticed, i. 102. Pickering, Todalhip of deforibed, d. ab. O gorole Inclofdre Bill, History of & 49 Farther Remarks on, i. 77. Piking Haye ii 134 Poe, Meadow, as a Ley Herbage, ii. 86. Pools, Artificial, Method of Making, i. 137-Post and Raile, as a Temporary Pence, in 195. Potatoes, Section of, ii. 48. Varieties of Temporary, ii. 49. o, Method of Raining from Seed, li. \$1. Plants, Remarki on Cutting, ii. 55. their Effects on dand, il to tompared with Turnepsand Cabbages, ii. 62. Poultry, dance, it. 214.

M. seV

Poultry, ii. 228. Preparing Seed Wheat with Arlenic, ii. 10. Private Bills of Inclosure, their attendant Evils, i. 51. Productions of the Vale, i. 17. of the Morelands, ii, 268, Prognostication, a Part of a Farmer's Buinefs, i. 269. Progress of Spring in 1787. Propagation of Timber, a Remark on, i. 231. Proprietors, in the Vale, i, 19. Provincial Surveys, their Utility; ii. 440 avida v Pulse, Section of, ii. 24. Purchase of Lands, i. 29. were and Public Rape of star it weldered T A Similar (190) - 1900

QUANTITY of Approbation requisite for an Inclosure, i. 96.

diword all no

İ

46

n

17-

3.

y,

R

your and

B b 2

Remarks

RABBITS, Section of, ii. 226.

of the Wolds,
ii. 252.

Trap described,
ii. 257.

Warrens, their
Profitableness, ii. 227.

Maragement of, ii. 254.

Rabbit Warren proposed, as an Improvement of the Morelands, il. 281. Raising Woods from Acorns, 1. 220. Yard Manure, i. 366. Rape, Section of, ii. 27. - Method of Transplanting, ii 29. - Culture, Improvement of, fuggested, ii. 30. marks on, il. 45 - Thrashing described, ii. 33. Rates, Lift of, il 287. Rats, Remarks on their De-Aructivenets, i. 343. Ray Grafs, Remarks on, ii. 84. Rearing Cattle, il. 187. Receiving Rents, i. 38. Reclaiming Forest Lands, Remarks on, i. 296.

Rough Grounds, i. 284. Red Cow Milk, its Efficacy, ii. 174. Reed Out, Remarks on, ii. 18. Registers of Rural Practices. their Utility, il. 44. Remarks on Estimating the Rental Value of Farms, i. 25. on Manor Courts, i. 27. onPurchating Land, - on the Rental Value of Lands, i. 32.

Remarks on the Time of Re-	Remarks on Liming Land,
of Commonage, i. 86.	i. 328. on Fallowing,
of Commonage, i. 86.	i. 338.
on Barn Doors,	on Weeding; 1,339.
i. 124.	on Reaping, by
	Women, 1. 350.
Width of Lanes, 1. 178.	on the Confump-
Width of Lanes, I. 178.	tion of Straw, 1. 365.
ment, i. 183. on Raining Woods	ties of Grain, ii. 4.
from Acorns, i. 2.0.	Preventive of Smut, ii.11.
Timber, i. 230.	ventive of Mildew, ii. 13.
on the Effects of	on Thrashing Oats in the Field, ii. 20.
Frost, N. i. 237.	on Public Rape
Farms, I. 239.	Thrashing, ii. 36.
Dung, i. 366.	rieties of Potatoes, ii. 49.
i. 270.	-iii. gg, h la X (11 K) M (1)
i. 370.	Potatoes on Land, ii. 60.
nary Exertion of Vege-	Flax, ii. 67.
CONTRACTOR DESIGNATION OF A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF T	on Clover as a
Practice, i. 277.	Matrice of Wheat, ii. 79.
Tough Sward, i. 200.	Lands, fi. 80.
on Plowing with	Ley Herbage, ii. 84.
Reins, i. 303. on Plowing across	Sanfoin, ii. 95.
Slopes, i. 304.	on the Mole, ii. 122.
Waters, 1. 308.	ii. 123.
	Remarks

Remarks on Foddering on
Grafs, ii. 125.
on the Longevity
of Plants, ii. 125.
on Whitening
C 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
Grafs, ii. 129.
on the Time of I
for for for
Hay, ii. 132,
on the Spaying of 1
Mana 221 . 6
Mares, ii. 162.
on the Dutch Breed .
of Cattle, ii. 175.
on the Natural
Difpolitions of Swine,
ii. 210.
Blackfaced
Sheep, ii. 115.
Breeding
Plocks, ii. 218.
Calmina Chan
adulla 219 de ade an an
on Rabbite, as an
Article of Farm Stock,
il 227 in trameveryales
on the Food of
Bees, il. 231.
on Breaking old
Sheep Walks, ii. 239.
on the Climature
of the Wolds, ii. 243.
- on the Turner
Culture of the Wolds,
College Of the College
ii. 249
on Eating off Tur-
DCDS, 11. 250.
on Changing the
Breed of Sheep, il. 252.
on the Dung of
Horfes, ii. 149

Remarks on the Fur of Rab bits, ii. 256. on the unnatural Disposition of Rabbits, ii. 258. on improving Heaths, ii. 275. Removals in the Vale, 1:35. on the Wolds, ii. 240. Rent, a Medium of, the most eligible, i. 25. -, in the Vale, i. 32. -, on Receiving, i. 38. ___, on the Wolds, ii. 239. Rental Value of the Morelands, ii. 272. Repairs, Covenants respecting, i. 34. Respringing Timber Trees, Method of, i. 228, Ribgrass, as a Ley Herbage, ii. 87. Ridge Stones, i. 129. Right of Soil confidered, 1. 72. Rill, Artificial, Method of Making, i, 162. Rill of Kirbymoorlide, i. 166. River Embankments, Remarks on, i. 183. flances of, i. 187. Rivers of the County, i. 7. of the Vale, 1. 13. Roads, Section of, i. 168. -, of the Vale, their Hiftory, i. 168. ... General Remarks on Forming and Repairing. 1 170. Roads, B b 3

Roads, the proper Width of, Servants, their Wages and Treatment, i, 244. i. 178. Road Hedges, Remarks on, Men recommended to ging, i. 245. Setting Sun, its Ufe in Prognoffics, i. 268. Parishes, i 177. Team of Cleveland, - up Single Sheaves, ii. 263. alt ni 1. 353-Sheep worried by Dogs, Rough Grounds, on Reclaiming, i. 284. i. 345e - destructive to certain Royal Wastes, Practical Re-Weeds, ii, 124, marks on Improving, 1. 297. Rural Architecture, a Ge-neral Principle in, i. 116. --, their History in the Vale, ii, 212. of the Morelands, --- Operations in, i. 125. ii. 215. - Surveys, their Utility, of Scotland, N. ii.21 C. il. 44. Rye, Section of, ii, 14 - of the Wolds, il 251. -, Remarkon the Danger M thod of, i san . . Ribertin and Ley Herbere. S. il. 8g. Ridge bunger i 120 SALE by Auction, Remarks on, i. 226, Salving Sheep described, ii. 21g. 1 ./

of changing the Breed, H. 252. 42 no -- , as the Stock of the Morelands, it sys.
Walk proposed, as an Improvement of the Morelands, ii. ta Br. -Shores and Bmbankments, loSection of, 1981 Sanfoin, Article of, ii. 92. Definition of N.i. 181. , its Advantages as Shucks, Remarks on, i. 350. a Crop, ii. 95. Sinnington Inclofure Bill, -, in favorite Field of 1.84 add no Patturage " afcertained. Skim Cheefe, Method of ii. 95. Making, ii. 207. Scarcity of Cattle, Remarks Skreen Plantations recomon, i. 198. mended for the Wolds. Seaports, i. 8, DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTY OF THE Seed Process, Section of Slaking Lime, an Improvement propofed, 1, 330. i. 331-Semination, Section of i. 33 1. Sledges of the Vale, 1. 261. Roads Slopes,

ora di

Mopes, on the Method of Stacking Hay in the Field, Plowing, i. 304. Slugs Enemies to Flax, ii.68. Smut prevented by Arlenie, ii. 10. ant ! Single Sheaves, Method of Setting up, 1. 353. Sites of Houses, their Rights of Commonage, i. 61. Situation of the Vale, i. 10. -- of the Wolds, ii. 236. of the Eastern Morelands, il. 265. Sizes of Farms, Remarks on, 4 1/239 to day and have Sodburning and the Method of Practice, i. 284. -, an Indovation in, i. 288. General Observations on, i. 291. - Tough Sward, its Utility, i. 298. Soils of the Vale, i. 10. -, and their Management, i. 279. -, Variety of, a Stimulus to Ingenuity, i. 281. of the Wolds, ii. 236. of the Baftern Morelands, ii. 267. Sorting Hedge Plants, i.202. Rabbits, ii. 257. Spaying Fillies intimated, ii. 163. Spirit of Improvement, Stimulus of, i. 281. Spring, 1787, Progress of, 1. 270. View of the 10.

Cataonia V

Remarks on, ii. 137. State of Inclosure, in the Vale, i. 16. Straw, Method of Bindingt. i. 361. -- , Expenditure of, i. 36d. -, Remarks on its Confumption, i. 365. Steers, Age of breaking inii. 192, Stocking Pafture Grounds, ii. 148. Stones, as a Material of Building, i. 98. Subsoils of the Vale, i. 28,1. of the Wolds, ii.235. of the Eastern Morelands, ii. 266. Substructure of the Wolds, W. 1836. Low Toney later Sub-Varieties of Potatoes, on felecting, ii 53. Succession, in the Vala, i. 277. , Remarks on, i. 278. on the Wolds, 11.244 tale | 11. \ . | 11.11 Summer, a remarkably wet one, i. 270. Surface of the Vale, i. 10. singularly Flat, i. 14. Sward, on Breaking up, 1. 299. Swine deffructive to the Dock, ii. 124. - Section of, ii. 109, er visite reither rece To saling The Vale, i. if TAX

Deal of Laying quit. Lac.

Stage of Jed Cher in the

Vale, T. T.

Bracking likey in the Viell.

TAX on Dogs proposed, Team of the Wolds, fingular Method of Harnefling, dendend Teathing Grassland, in Winter, Remarks on, ii, 128. Teeswater Freed of Cattle, ii. 178. -- Sheep, ii. 214. Temporary Leys, ii, 79. Tenures, in the Vale, i. 20. Tenancy, in the Vale, i. 31. of the Wolds, ands, if rebns ii. 239. · Tenants, Instance of their

indulgent Treatment, i, 22, Term of Leafes, i. 31. Thrashing Oats, a new Me-

thod of, ii. 20. Method

of, ii. 33.
Tillage of the Vale, i. 302.
Timber, Disposal of, i. 224.
, Markets for, i. 228.
, Carriage of, i. 230.
Trees of the Vale,

Respringing, i. 222.
Tipe of the Wolds described,

J. 220.

Tiches, on fetting out Land in Lieu of, i. 84. Tobacco, Section of, ii. 75. Townships of the Vale, i. 16. , the ancient Method of Laying out, i. 48.

Townships, farther on Laying out, i. 56. Open, one common farm, i. 56. Training young Hedges, Transplanting Rape, il. 29. Trap for taking Rabbits, ii. 257. 39 simesimo 3 Trial at Law, Remarks on, i. 80. 117 Turneps, Section of, iii 25, --, an improved Mode of Expenditure, ii. 25, --- compared with Potatoes and Cabbages, ii.62. Turnep Culture of the Wolds, ii. 249. I ,95/15.18 to Twin Lambs, on procuring, . AEE: ii. 217. Two Year Old Cattle, ii. 191. tervenions on, is equ.

See Quiling O sos.

liese dyloT

UNDERDRAINING, Inflances of, i. 283. Upland Grafs, ii. 113. Upper Grafs Grounds, ii. 109.

Somme Stedy Vienes

eds de about

of the Hallone his

VALE of York described,
i. 3,
Vale of Pickering, a singular
Passage of Country, i, 5,

View of, i, 10.

Valuing

Valuing Timber, Method of, i, 226. Varieties of Wheat, on Raifing, ii. 4. an Instance of Raising, ii. 5. -- of Grain, Improving of, ii. g. of Potatoes are Temporary, ii. 49. lecting, ii. 52. Vegetable Economy, Conjectures respecting, ii. 46. ___ Mold of Heaths, ii. 267. Vegetation, Extraordinary Strength of, i. 27.1. Vermin of the Vale, i. 340.

W.

WAGGONS of the Vale,
i. 252.

Remarks on
their Width of Running,
i. 253.

of the Wolds,
Method of Drawing,
ii. 246.

Walls of Fields, on the Method of Construction, i. 194.
Water Cifterns, i. 132.

Waters of Newtondale Well,
i. 308.

Way Reaves recommended,
i. 777.

Weather, Section of, i. 267.

Weeds and Vermin, is 332/ ----, Catalogue of, i.333. Weeding Grasslands, ii. 124. - Remarkson, i. 339. Weighing Machine, for Cattle Markets, proposedy N. ii. 197. Wells in Fields, i. 168. Western Morelands, Situation of, i. 2. West Yorkshire and its Divisions, i. 2. Wheat and Rye, Method of Harvesting, i. 349. Wheat, Section of, ii. 1. ---, on Raising Varieties of, ii. 4. ---, Preparing the Seed with Arfenic, ii. 10. ---, Remarks on the Mildew of, ii. 13. Wheelwasher, an Improvement of, N. i. 252. Window Leads, Painting, i. 135. Windrake, an ancient Privilege, i. 21. Winnowing Machine, and its History in the Vale, i. 264. - with the Machine Fan, i. 362. Wolds, a Sketch of, i, 6. -, Diftrict of, ii. 235. Women employed in Reaping, i. 349. Woodlands and Plantations, i. 219. -, on Reclaiming, 1. 295. Woods,

Woods, Natural, i. 219. Remarks on Rajfing, i. 220. Method of Refpringing, i. 222. Wool, Weights of Fleeces, Worms, Remarkson, ii. 123, Workpeople, Section of, i. 244

of the Wolds, to bodge of again base assets.

A spir to typically and

Would have solden the his feet of rationally property

book out the state filed

which Arthuries in 192 and and the second of the second A The State of any Jewis Wheely diet, as Lathedremertof. Not see Co. Wandow Leader Palacier.

Windrake, an elemetici

The large sen i . again

in the antiquid givenue W

. all with all youther the

10% and and the boulder

Walde, a secreta of, at for

The House a Look's Woodfand boa tompflood the first than he was the said

ALT MY WASHINGTON

Wamen sweeteved in teap-

· Boo Will

4 4 10

211 3

240 1

their Characters iffics in the Vale, 1. 341.

section. ope Taymonood alder St A M Antonia combo in sell to blott -

TO COMPANY NOT AND ASSESSED.

YARD Management, i. 364.

Vale, i. 190

Yearling Cattle, ii. 191. Yeomanry numerous in the

The Broome T annuage of Sire of the Valle 1 - co

And bell to the trail 223 4

no extensed be-

density of the state of of the Wolfe.

consensed for home to 1. 25h. old add on Malin to the Mc

Let a limbility in Changes Course & Learnell TABLE

New Marca of States and the

ter a Me holder . Later

TABLE OF REFERENCE

FROM THE

FIRST TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The References, between the several Provincial Registers, being, in the first Editions, to their respective Pages; and the Pages of these Volumes being now confiderably altered, I have thought it right to form the following TABLE, to affish the Reader who may have the first Edition of any of the other Registers, to refer to the Pages of this Edition.

-	-		70 3
V	•	SEA 655 190 A 12 1	980 PA
			SECTION STATE

if Edic	1	Edic	Edie	Edic.	Edit	Edic.	Edit.	Edic	Edie	Edit	Edit
2		4	3	=	P2	-6	2	₹.	2	=	7
		61	57	135	125	208	204	263	248	134	314
	2 1	62	58	138	128	200	205	264	248	335	313
3	3	64	60	141	111	210	205	265	250	137	316
	4	65	61	146	135	212	207	266	250	137	317
3		67	63	146	136	213	108	168	252	139	318
100	5	68	64	f49	139	ing	110	169	253	141	310
•	8	69	65	fgi	141	216	311	272	256	142	301
10	9	72	68	154	144	219	213	174	257	146	324
12 1	0	75	70	156	146	210	314	178	261	347	326
	10	75	71	160	149	220	215	279	262	348	327
	12	76	71	163	152	222	217	181	264	349	328
	13	77	72	164	157	224	181	184	267	352	330
16 1	4	78	73	167	156	225	182	286	268	353	331
	17	79	74	168	157	225	183	187	270	354	332
19	18	80	75	170	150	226	183	188	271	355	333
TO SECURE OF SECURE OF	-= [81	76	174	162	130	187	190	272	361	338
	23	82	77	175	164	232	189	292	274	362	339
100 mm (100 mm)	24	85	80	176	165	233	190	194	275	377	340
20	25	19	83	178	167	234	219	296	277	381	343
	26	90	84	179	168	235	220	197	278	382	344
	27	96	90	180	168	236	331	198	278	383	345
7100 00000	28	97	90	181	169	238	223	198	279	384	347
	29	98	91	181	170	239	224	300	281	387	348
	29	99	92	182	171	240	225	301	283	390	351
	31	IOI	94	183	171	241	226	303	284	391	352
	31	102	95	185	176		227	304	284	392	353
34	32	103	96	189	177		227	305	285	393	354
\$5 \$7	33	105	98	190	178		228	307	288	394	355
17	35	107	99	191	179		229	308	288	196	357
38	36	168	101	192	181	245	230	310	290	399	359
40	38	111	103	194	190	246	231	314	294	400	361
41	39	117	109	195	191	247	232	316	296	401	362
42	39	123	115	198	194	248	233	318	298	423	364
43	40	124	116	199	195		235	323	302	405	366
	45	125	116	200	196	N RED LESS	236	324	304	407	367
	47	126	118	201	197	254	239	325	305	409	369
	48	127	119	202	198	256	241	327	307	410	370
53	50	130	122	204	200	257	242	328	307	411	372
57	54	132	123	205	201	259	244	330	309		and Park
58	56	133	124	206	202	260	245	331	311	1	
60	56	134	125	1,207	202	262	247	1 333	312	1 6	

THREE OF

SECOND EDF TABLE OF REFERENCE

The References, between the feetal liet petal Registure, butter, in the gift Malticus, to their velocities of Pages; and the pages of energy volume BHT. MORT can't affected it make thought Priggs to furth the believing Lanch to affile the

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

Edic	Edit.	PO	Edic	Edie	Edie	Edit	Edic	Edit	Fee	Edit.
=	7	\$1.00 per 10 per	2 4	7	3	2	4	8	3	2
	1		2 107	103	169	157		209		238
0	2	\$100 A	3 111	107	165	159	203	187	249	239
	4	57 5	4 113	108	167	160	104	188	249	243
6	6	58 5	5 113	109	168	162,	205	189	251	240
	8	59 5	6 117	113	169	162	206	190	252	244
10	10	61 5	7 118	113	171	164	207		253	245
11	11	62 5	9 122	.118	172	165	208	192	255	247
13	13	CONTROL PROPERTY.	0 123	218	173	166	214	194	257	249
14	14	65 6	1 125	120	174	167	215	196	259	251
16	15	COLUMN TOWNS TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY O	4 126	122	175	168	216	197	260	251
17	16	69 6	5 127	123	178	171	219	212	261	252
18	17	70 6	7 128	124	180	172	22Q	214	264	255
20	19	72 6	9 130	125	181	174	221	215	265	256
22	21		1 132	127	183	175		216	269	260
24	.23	76 7	2 133	128	184	176	223	/217	271	262
26	24		5 136	13T	185	177	224	218	272	263
27	25	82 7	8 137	132	186	178	225	219	275	264
29	27		9 138	133	187	179	227	220	277	267
31	24		0 140	135	188	180	229	223	278	268
33	30	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	1 141	136	189	182	230	224	282	272
35	32		2 145	140	190	183	231	225	285	275
36	33		3 148	140	191	183	232	226	287	277
41	38	BOLLER AND DESCRIPTION OF THE	6 147	141	191	184	233	227	288	278
42	39	The second second	7 148	143	194	186	235	209	289	279
46	43	93 8	8 149	143	195	201	237	228	291	281

160 154 200

103 98 161 155 201 105 99 162 156 202

99 94 157 151

不大的

3:3

res

.405

247 243

297

7.76

EEL A.

2.7

45 x | 26 x

17: 000

\$20 for equ toc Cox15ce

ory the property to the est app

156 150 197 204

47 %



95 99

97 92

100 95

TOP

